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WHOLE NO. 2065.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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A FIRST NIGHT

Successful Inauguration of Janet
Waldorf Season.

THE STAR AND THE PLAY

Requirements of the Classic Comedy—
Work of Those in the Cast—
Next Play.

The opening night of Miss Janet Waldorf, the young American actress, at the Hawaiian Opera House, in "Twelfth Night," was an event for Honolulu which will not soon be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to obtain seats. That the event was fully appreciated is shown by the large and fashionable audience that greeted the young star. Honolulu has never heretofore been treated to a season of Shakespearean drama and it is gratifying to report that Miss Waldorf's first night was an unqualified success. Miss Waldorf exhibited sufficient power and versatility under trying circumstances, which the performance of Twelfth Night imposes upon a star actress, to warrant the prediction that the ambitious repertoire given will be rendered with sufficient merit to prove exceedingly interesting to theatergoers. It might have been thought by some, when noting the extraordinary range of the repertoire that Honolulu was being used to "practice upon the dog," but Miss Waldorf's Saturday night performance dispelled this illusion.

Twelfth Night is one of the most beautiful and rollicking of all of Shakespeare's comedies, but is most difficult of performance because there is in reality no star role. The whole play is a comedy and each performer must be a comedian of the first order to preserve the harmony of the action. However great the genius of Viola, the greatest exhibition of that genius is in the power of representing it to the level of her support and maintaining the even harmony of the play. The page must never be more than a page. To impress an audience with one's personality in a minor role, yet in no way throw the action out of harmony or detracting one jot of attention from more prominent parts, is the highest skill in the histrionic art. This is what Twelfth Night imposes upon a star.

Miss Waldorf's scenes with the Duke and Lady Olivia and the very gradual development of her passion for her master and increasing reluctance to carry his love messages to her rival, were beautifully conceived and delicately rendered. Her duel with Sir Andrew Aguecheek was a fine bit of comedy, so womanly in its conception and contrasting so prominently with her brother's later performance in breaking the pates of Olivia's kinsman.

The role of Viola does not reach its climax, or reach its opportunity until the last moment, in the discovery of her brother and the revelation of her love for the Duke. It is the only really dramatic point in the play, so replete with pure fun and comedy. Here at one brilliant stroke—one intense moment—the revelation of the love smothered so long, the genius of the star can be revealed and all the art displayed preceding this supreme moment accentuated without disturbing the harmony of the play. But this is difficult of performance without destroying the womanly modesty that must be retained by the girl who has masqueraded as the page of her lover. Without wishing to censure, Miss Waldorf failed to grasp the full force of the author's intent at this point. By a more effusive greeting of her brother, which would have been natural, she could have been more intense in the development of her love for the Duke without the loss of womanly delicacy. The climax would have been more complete. The pathos of the situation carried so delicately through the entire play would have been more apparent.

Miss Ellen Boyer's Olivia was good and very evenly sustained. Miss Virginia Cranna's rollicking fun as Maria, the maid, was all that could have been expected, and the part very well conceived. Mr. Wm. McVay's Sir Toby was finely rendered, as was Mr. Allen Dunn's Sir Andrew Aguecheek. The drunken scene was impressive. Mr. George Hernandez's clown was good, but the highest test of his art will come on Tuesday night with his performance of Touchstone in "As You Like It." Mr. Bowman's rendering of Sebastian was spirited and good. Mr. Noma MacGregor, as Malvolio, had a difficult role. The character is meant to be extravagant in action to contrast the fun of the jolly trio; but it might be suggested that if the role were carried with a little less spirit it would harmonize better with the intent of the play. It must be remembered that no character in Twelfth Night should be made more prominent than another. Absolute

harmony in action is the fulfillment of its comedy. It might also be suggested that a little stronger and more careful enunciation of the lines by the company would be an improvement as the acoustics of the opera house are not perfect.

Wilder S. S. Coffee Lands.
Chas. Wight, President of the Wilder S. S. Company, Ltd., left for the coast by the Australia to look after a new steamer that he has ordered for the island service. While abroad Mr. Wight will interest people in some of the coffee lands on the routes of the steamers of this company. With the abandonment of a large portion of the Olua coffee district other lands for the cultivation of the berry are in greater demand. The Wilder company is one way and another interested in a number of coffee tracts in districts with established reputation for coffee production and it is to these lands that Mr. Wight will call attention.

Princess Kaiulani School.
The new public school in Palama will be opened this morning. A couple of hundred children appeared for enrollment yesterday but the workmen were still occupying a portion of the structure. Everything was finished last evening. The Hawaiians are taking a great interest in this school and it is believed that the attendance of native scholars will be large and steady.

NEW LOCAL LINE WITH THREE BOATS.

The following is from the San Francisco house most interested in these islands to Honolulu correspondents: **AMERICAN - HAWAIIAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**—This company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$750,000, about \$650,000 to be issued, and also a bond issue of \$600,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent. The stock has all been subscribed, and the bonds placed. In fact, every encouragement has been offered by our friends at this end. The company will proceed to build immediately three steamers of the latest type of boats. If the full support and encouragement of the island people are given the service will be increased as fast as the trade warrants, and it is proposed to give all the different sugar interests the same advantages as regards freight space, without regard to the agency of the steamers, which matter will be decided in due time. The control and management of the company will be entirely in the hands of the directors here, both as regards the San Francisco and Island business. It is also proposed, if good lighterage facilities can be given, to send the steamers to both Hilo and Kahului, taking freight at these ports at the same rate. The smallest subscription to the stock is \$50,000, and the entire amount will be owned by a very few, so that the company will be a very close corporation.

Hawaii's New Plantation.

Local interest in the Olua and Puna plantations is at a fever heat. Applications for stock cannot be met. It is likely that some pro rata plan of issue will be adopted in making the allotments. Hundreds of people are willing to sell securities now on the market for the purpose of getting Olua and Puna stock. Messrs. Dillingham, Carter and Thurston were very much sought after yesterday. The chief question now is whether there shall be one or two mills for the Olua plantation of 17,000 acres. These same promoters are also the sponsors for the new railway out of Hilo.

Frye's Views.

The Able Maine Senator on the Philippines Policy.

LEWISTON, Me.—A reception and banquet were given by the Lewiston Board of Trade to Senator W. P. Frye in recognition of the honors conferred upon him on his appointment as one of the Paris commissioners. The Senator, in his address, referred to the discovery that our home market could no longer bear entire dependence, and said that need for a foreign market would increase year by year.

Referring to the Philippine Islands, he said that their domestic trade was insignificant compared with their importance as bringing us in touch with the seven or eight hundred millions of the people of the Orient, whose trade last year amounted to \$1,500,000,000. He opposed surrendering the islands, but intimated that in the distant future the natives might form a stable republican government. He advocated the construction of a canal across the isthmus, neutral to all nations except the one which might be at war with us.

NEW STEEL SHIP

The Erskine M. Phelps, an
American Product.

HOW TO BE SEEN HERE

A Beautiful Vessel Interesting to
All—Built at Bath, By Arthur
Sewall.

At Sorenson's wharf the big four-masted steel ship docked at 6 o'clock last evening and for some weeks to come will remain at that wharf discharging ballast, painting and overhauling and taking on a cargo of sugar for New York.

Capt. Graham, master of the Phelps, cordially invites the public to inspect his vessel and will be glad to show them this finest specimen of sailing merchantman in the world.

The Erskine M. Phelps was launched at Bath, Maine, July 25th, 1898, and is the first American built steel ship. Among those present at the launching and guests of Mr. Sewall were, Hon. Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago, for whom the ship was named, his friend, Chief Justice Fuller, D. B. Dearborn, the New York agent for the Sewalls, and George S. Dearborn. The Dearborns were in Honolulu some months ago.

The formality of christening was omitted.

Arthur Sewall then announced that this was the first of a fleet of twenty steel ships that would be launched from his yards and that he hoped to live to see every one of them.

The handsome, four masted steel ship Erskine M. Phelps is one of the finest vessels afloat, and has won the admiration of all, including several veteran sea captains, who have had an opportunity to view her immense hull and lofty masts of steel. The ship's dimensions are as follows:

Length over all, 330 feet; measuring length, 312 feet; breadth, 44 feet 2 inches; depth, 25 feet 6 inches. Her tonnage is 3000 tons and she has a carrying capacity of 4600 tons weight. The masts, far superior in strength to those of other sailing vessels, average about 200 feet in height from keelson. They are 32 inches in diameter at deck and 26 inches at heel. The lower yards are 94 feet, lower topmast, 85 feet, 6 inches, upper topmast, 78 feet, top gallant 65 feet, royal 55 feet, any sail yards 45 feet. The bowsprit, also of steel, is 68 feet in length. The ship has three decks and four hatches, two of the latter being 12x16 feet and the remaining two 8x6 feet.

The forward deck house is 46x18 feet. In the forward section is the forecabin, the sailors' home, with twenty bunks. Skylights above give good light and ventilation. The rest of the forward house is devoted to the galley, donkey engine room and coal bunker of seven tons capacity.

In the midships house, 26x18 feet, is the carpenter's shop, extending across the house and six rooms for the petty officers.

Aft is the commodious cabin, the home of Capt. Graham and his officers, forty-eight feet long and thirty-eight feet wide, extending the entire width of the ship. The place is excellently lighted by skylights. In the forward cabin is the dining saloon and aft the main saloon, tastefully finished in white. The captain's apartment, officers' staterooms, steward's pantry, bath rooms and lavatories are adjoining the saloons. A service of cut glass and solid silver, presented by Erskine M. Phelps, decorates the antique oak sideboard in the dining saloon.

A spiral stairway leads to a chart house, 14x16 feet on the quarter deck with numerous ports affording plenty of light and ventilation. Here are two bunks for passengers. Aft of the chart house is the wheel house 10x14 feet. The various houses of the ship are composed of iron with wood finish. The ship is supplied with all modern improvements, including steam pumps and hose for washing decks. A steam winch, two portable cranes to weigh anchors and two hand capstans aft. The bulwarks of the ship are "stiffened" every four feet with round iron two and one-half inches in diameter. Forward are two imported lighthouses for the side lights.

Hon. Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago, for whom the magnificent ship was named, is a worthy descendant of good old New England stock, a man of great wealth and enterprise, prominent throughout the West in business and political circles. Mr. Phelps went West in his early days and settled in Chicago, where he has been eminently successful and is one of the most prominent citizens. He has promoted several important enterprises that have been productive of great good to the Western metropolis and today no man is more popular in the City of Chicago than Erskine M. Phelps.

Mr. Phelps is a Democrat and has been served for several terms on the National Democratic Committee. He is an intimate friend of Hon. Arthur Sewall and during the campaign was one of Mr. Sewall's strong supporters.

Capt. Robert J. Graham of Philadelphia, commander of the Erskine M. Phelps, was formerly commander of the ship William T. Babcock. When a boy of fifteen he began his successful seafaring life in the Bath ship Lily

Lily, of which Capt. C. J. Carter was then mate.

Previous to commanding the Babcock Capt. Graham was master of the Bath ship Reuce.

Capt. Graham is a young man who has confidence in the welfare of American shipping, a firm believer in the advent of that old time prosperity which will come with the renovation of our merchant marine.

Arthur Sewall, senior member of the firm of Arthur Sewall & Co., entered the employ of his father's firm, Clark & Sewall, when less than twenty years of age and a little later, in 1854, formed a partnership with his elder brother, Edward, under the name of E. & A. Sewall, taking the business of the old firm of Wm. D. and Clark & Sewall.

In January, 1855, the two brothers launched their first ship, Holyhead, of 1000 tons burden, a large ship in those days. Staunch vessels constructed in the Sewall yard marked the firm's progress in following years.

In 1879 the firm's name was changed to Arthur Sewall & Co., the partners of which are Mr. Sewall, his nephew, Samuel S. Sewall, and his son, William D. Sewall. Under the competent management of the present firm activity in shipbuilding continued and in 1890 they launched the ship Rappahannock, of over 3000 tons burden, then the largest wooden ship afloat. In December of the same year the firm launched the ship Shenandoah, which was in San Francisco in February.

In September '91 the Sewalls launched the ship Susquehanna, of over 2600 tons, and in August '92 the gigantic Roanoke.

In the fall of the same year it was decided to place an iron plant in the yard for the construction of iron sailing vessels and the yard was equipped with a complete plant, the first result of which was the steel ship Dirigo, launched in March '94, with a tonnage of over 2800 tons.

This fleet now comprises the largest fleet of sailing vessels in the world.

Mr. Sewall thoroughly understands the art of shipbuilding and in the construction and management of these vessels he has taken a keen interest.

Eighth of the Erskine M. Phelps, which cost originally \$160,000, are owned by W. F. Babcock, of San Francisco; Arthur Sewall, of Bath; E. S. Phelps, of Chicago; and Capt. Graham. The Phelps took general merchandise from New York to San Francisco and arrived in Honolulu on the 16th inst. Capt. Graham is accompanied on this voyage by his family, who will make the round trip with him. Like the other Bath ships, the Phelps will probably be chartered to load again next year for the coast, thence back again to the Islands for sugar.

LODGE LE PROGRES.

Jewel for a Past Master—An Installation.

There was a very large attendance last evening for the regular meeting of Masonic Lodge Le Progres. There were two events on the program.

Clarence M. White, past master, was presented with a beautiful jewel of gold and enamel. The address was made by Senior Warden Geo. A. Davis. In his remarks Mr. Davis paid the highest tribute to the past master for services rendered. There was a hearty and unanimous second to every word of approval of the administration of Past Master White and his work for the lodge.

The installation ceremonies consisted of the induction into office of Geo. Campton, the newly elected master, who is a veteran member of the lodge and whose fidelity to its interests are thus recognized.

After the presentation of the jewel and the installation, refreshments were served and a number of toasts were offered and responses given.

After a Property.

For about two years now offer after offer has been made for the splendid Gulick property on King street, near the corner of Alakea. It is now well within the business zone and a number of men are extremely anxious to get hold of it. Once it passes into new control a big business block will be erected. It was reported on the street yesterday that an offer of \$39,000 had been made for the place and refused. It was also said that the place was to be put up for tenders. Some large bids would be made. At one time a number of gentlemen of the city were making an effort to secure a lease of the place for the purpose of using the big residence as a club.

From Ookala.

W. G. Walker, manager of Ookala plantation, writes most encouragingly of affairs on that well known estate. He is delighted over the news that a new mill is to be provided. Mr. Walker says that Ookala now has planted 250 acres more of cane than ever before in its history and that every field is looking well. There is plenty of water and the good results of proper fertilization are quite apparent. The local holders in Ookala are highly elated. Just now the stock certificates are being called in by Brewer & Co. for re-issue in \$20 shares instead of \$100.

A BONANZA LAND

Senator Clark's Impressions of
Hawaii.

"THE FUTURE IS DAZZLING"

Commendation and Criticism—Field
for Development—Some
Advice is Given.

(By United States Senator Clark, of Wyoming.)

EDITOR P. C. A.:—You ask for some "impressions" on Hawaii. In the first place your country is the most delightful on earth in every way. It appeals to me as being absolutely faultless. But I knew this before I came, for it had been written to me by a friend here in the newspaper business and by Maj. F. M. Foote, who visited Honolulu as commander of the battalion of Wyoming Volunteer Infantry, now making such a brilliant record in Manila. The battery of Wyoming Volunteer Artillery was also here and there are many Wyoming men in other military elements that passed through here. Francis E. Warren, my colleague in the Senate has at least one correspondent here and quite a number of friends and acquaintances. I think on the whole that as much or more is known of Hawaii in Wyoming as in any state of the Union. Senator Warren and myself have always been more than pleased to do all we could for the Islands and I can say that our names will remain indefinitely in the list of friends of the country. For myself, I am satisfied with the brand of Americanism I find here. The Islands seem up-to-date in most things. Through the courtesy of friends I was able to visit Maui and Hawaii, as well as to take in Oahu, quite thoroughly. Col. Sam'l. Parker was my guide on the trip to Hawaii, and everybody knows what that means. He is the best host into whose hands I have fallen so far.

You asked me to be plain in anything that I might wish to say about your affairs here. I have been most impressed by two things. The first is the enormous wealth of the country. The second is that the development of the natural resources of the country is really in its infancy. No, I know nothing of booms, for there has never been one in Wyoming; but I have seen enough here to warrant that conclusion that I present. I agree with Mr. Dillingham that "the soil hasn't been scratched yet." It appears to me that you are just at the threshold of development. I learn that much has been done lately. There will be not only many more cane estates, but the smaller agricultural features are yet to become prominent. Just what excuse you people have for importing fruits and vegetables from the coast is more than I have been able to find out up to date. It is readily seen that in the flush times you are despising small things, but in doing it a great mistake is being made. There should be inaugurated a campaign of education along this line.

The new policy of the Government at Washington is to include a liberal form of territorial government for Hawaii. The friends of the Islands have never thought of anything else for them. The talk of a colony has been alarmist talk. The Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii will have greater powers and more latitude than the Legislature of any Territory on the mainland. Then your Courts here will be more extensive in their scope than the Courts of any other Territory. In the Senate the opposition to Annexation and to Hawaii has always been overestimated. I may say here that Hawaii has been exceptionally fortunate and wise in the selection of men for missions to Washington. Ministers Thurston, Hatch and Castle are men of ability and high character and did good work at Washington.

Little Hawaii, as I have intimated, is a bonanza place and the Islands and the people have my best wishes. There is a future for this country that is dazzling. I almost wish that I was a young man starting in here instead of having ahead of me six years in the United States Senate. That's what I think of Hawaii and Mrs. Clark quite agrees with me.

CLARENCE D. CLARK.

Honolulu, H. I., April 19, 1899.

Capt. Lydig to Leave.

Captain Philip Lydig of the U. S. Commissary Department, is to leave Honolulu. His successor will arrive by the Mariposa. Some time ago the captain asked to be relieved in order that he might attend to pressing business matters at home, and this request has at last been granted. Capt. Lydig, accompanied by his assistant Maj. Nickerson, will leave in the near future.

LIFE ON MAUI

Activity in Plantation Work and Road Building.

QUITE A TOWN AT MAHIKU

New Wharves—Schooner at Kihel With Freight—Luna Attacked By Chinese.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, April 22.—Hana district seems to be full of activity recently. Contractor McClellan has just completed a new landing for the port of Hana. It is twice the width of the old one and longer. There will now be plenty of room to handle steamer freight. Near the landing is a donkey engine, used in hauling the new Hana plantation scow to and from vessels, unloading and in loading in the harbor.

Nahiku, now boasting of two stores, a restaurant, a church, a school house, etc., is also full of life.

The firm of Whitehouse & Wilson have many laborers engaged upon government work.

A mile and a half of the road leading mauka from the landing into the homestead lots, is already complete, everything except the top dressing. It will be a fine thoroughfare when fully finished. Its length extending mountainward will be two and a half miles. There are also many laborers employed in making preparations for the new landing. The old one, which consisted of nothing more than a pile of rocks jutting out into the sea and a derrick, will be abandoned and a new one on the opposite side of the little cove will be constructed. Messrs. Whitehouse & Wilson are now cutting deeply into the bank for the purpose of making a road leading around the bay from the old landing to the new, which road also joins the new two and a half mile homestead road now in course of construction.

Appropos of this deep cut a Japanese luna about a month ago lost his life by the caving in of the bank. He disregarded the instructions of his superiors and thus met his death.

The Keane school has been closed recently on account of the prevalence of grip and measles.

The Hamoa school children have also been afflicted with measles and chicken-pox. The school was closed a few days on account of so much sickness just prior to Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. Bolte have been at Manager Gjerdrum's, Hana, during the week.

Normal Instructor T. H. Gibson is visiting the Hana school. He arrived on the 20th.

Geo. Groves, of Honolulu, is to superintend the building of the last six and a half miles of the new government road from Nahiku. He is in the employment of W. A. McKay.

Contractor McClellan will frame the twenty-two bridges which the Government will construct between Nahiku and Hana in connection with the new road.

Hamoa took off 2017 tons this season. Hamoa Plantation has recently sold its old mill to the Kona Sugar Co.

Senator Albert Hocking has been comparing Kihel with Nahiku during the week.

Rev. Harris, of Honolulu, is visiting Hana.

During Saturday the 15th, four Manchurian laborers at Wahee attacked Head Luna W. G. Ogg with sticks of cane. He was badly scratched and his clothing was torn. Wednesday, the 19th, they were sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment by Judge McKay, of Wailuku.

During the evening of the 28th, the birthdays of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Scott, of Wailuku, which occur on the 27th and 28th respectively, will be celebrated by a dancing party in the court house.

Today Mr. and Mrs. L. von Tempelky accompany their mother to Honolulu. Mrs. von Tempelky is going to New Zealand.

During Wednesday, the 19th, the schooner Defender arrived in Kihel, twenty-one days from San Francisco. She brought pine, railroad ties, etc.

Today the schooner Mary Dodge will sail from Kahului to Hana with a cargo of merchandise. Two other vessels are expected in Hana from Honolulu to take sugar.

The schooner Ida McKay, having discharged her cargo of lumber at Kahului, cleared yesterday, the 21st, for Gray's Harbor.

Weather—Pleasant, with occasional showers.

A HONOLULU BOY.

Harry Murray Writes of Army Life in Manila.

Harry Murray has written a letter from Manila to his brother, Chas. Murray, under date of March 22.

Sorry that I did not have time to write per last mail, but will send this on transport Grant. Yes, we have had another chance to shoot our guns; this time a little faster and oftener than last time.

As far as hardships are concerned I can assure them all right. In fact our company made in number of men fit for duty. The rest of the regiment is pretty well thinned out. The report this morning numbers 750 men out of 900.

We were relieved from our position at the water works by the Colored, on account of over work. We

are now holding their position on the firing line where everything has been quiet since Feb. 5th. As you will see by the papers I have sent home our regiment has done its share of the fighting. A number of the skirmishes and scouting expeditions have not been published.

No, there may not be as much danger as if we were fighting civilized people. But these niggers do not fight like a civilized race. They hide in ambush and behind trenches and fire off their guns as fast as possible, while we have to charge forward until we get so close to them that they run. Then we get a chance to see something to shoot at.

It is a good thing that they can't hit anything. But when they start to let go like a Gatling a person does not know when he is going to get "plunked." So far we have run across very few good shots. But they use lots of ammunition. We'll be first-class Indian fighters when we get through with this "scrap."

I still think we will be sent home by April 1st. Some of the boys are making bets that we will be on our way home before then. There are almost enough regulars out here now to hold the islands and I believe as soon as the transports that are on the way to San Francisco come back we will be sent home. We have had no shooting for the past three days. All is quiet along the lines.

TO BE FIVE STORIES

Plans for the New Brewer Block Completed.

Many Other Buildings Contemplated—Lewers & Cooke Warehouse.

There are a number of new business blocks in contemplation which if completed will prove great additions to the city. Some of these may not be built for some time owing to various reasons, but the time is not very far distant when three and four story buildings in the business portion of the city will be the rule rather than the exception.

One of these about which there is no doubt is the new Brewer building on Fort street where the stores of J. J. Egan and T. May are at present. Competitive plans were submitted and that of O. G. Trapagen was accepted. The only thing that they are now waiting for is the recovery of Mr. May so that the final arrangements may be completed.

The new building will be a five-story one. It is to cost about \$75,000 which is \$20,000 more than the Judd Building cost. The lower floor will be occupied by the same firms which are now on the premises. The upper floors will be divided into offices. It is intended that this building shall be a model of fine architecture and good workmanship. No expense will be spared in the carrying out of the proposed plans.

Another new building which is talked of is one to be built on King street opposite the Arlington Hotel. If this is carried out it will be built by Lewers & Cooke. Part of the proposed site belongs to the Brewer estate and the remaining portion belongs to the Austin estate. There has been some difficulty in arranging the leases, but if this is settled satisfactorily to all parties the building will be begun at once.

A three-story building on the Austin property opposite the Gazette office is also in contemplation. If built the lower floor will probably be taken up with one large store. The upper floors will be all in offices.

Hilo Fruit Market.

(Hawaii Herald.)

Some black Hamburg grapes from Oahu are in market. Flaming Tokays have been ripening in Hilo for several weeks, but none have reached the market. A few peaches are in market, but they are small and inferior. Bartlett pears are mighty good, but mighty scarce. Ohlans are scarce. Cocoanuts plentiful. Bananas we have with us always. Wild raspberries scarce. Vegetables of nearly all kinds in profusion. Hawaiian oranges are almost out of season, though there are still a few in market. Papayas and alligator pears plentiful.

HEAVY RUSH OF EMIGRANTS.

LONDON, April 8.—The emigrant season to the United States opened this week with the usual rush. Steamers have stevedore passage booked several weeks ahead, and it is calculated that the Irish exodus will approach that of recent summers. The Teutonic, Canada, Utonia and Campana, sailing within four days, take altogether 2,000 Irish emigrants. The Teutonic's contingent is 800, and even then she will have to leave sixty behind, as there are no berths available for them.

FROM THE FIELD

Returning Home from Fighting in Manila.

IS FROM ACTIVE SERVICE

Speaks of Campaign and Condition of the American Army—Meets Friends Here.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Brigadier-General Thomas M. Anderson, late of the American Army in the Philippines, was the most sought after passenger on the America Maru yesterday. With his family, consisting of Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Putnam, Lieut.



BRIG. GEN. ANDERSON, U. S. A.

Anderson, Miss Beattie Anderson, Miss Ingrid Anderson and Lieut. Allen, his son-in-law, General Anderson is on his way home fulfilling an order from the War Department which reached him last January in Manila but which remained in abeyance until he could accomplish with his command the first expedition, some of the most important movements of the war in the Philippines.

The assignment of his brigade was the opening up of the Pasig River, dividing the insurgent forces and driving them south into the back country. General Anderson sailed from Manila March 26th, relinquishing his command to General Lawton, who, according to the latest dispatches was harassing the Filipinos around Malolos. According to General Anderson the Filipinos are still under great ignorance regarding the mission of the United States troops in the Philippines. They continue to fear a repetition of the barbarous practices of their Spanish masters, dreading a return to the past. J. Few of the natives speak Spanish or English, Tagalos being the chief dialect in which few of the foreigners are adepts, making it well nigh impossible to explain the situation to the Filipinos by the American commission.

General Anderson's army cleared the Pasig river, capturing the villages between Manila and Laguna Bay. Malolos was then made the point of attack and the capture had about taken place before General Anderson's departure from Manila.

"There are about 20,000 troops in Luzon," said Gen. Anderson, "of whom about 15,000 are good for active service. There is no resistance on the other islands except Negros. There is no epidemic and considering the tropical climate the United States troops have enjoyed very good health. True there have been many sick at times but our general efficiency has never been impaired."

General Anderson was a major-general of volunteers when he passed through Honolulu last summer. He now returns as a brigadier-general of the regular army. Some of the many friends he made while here with the first expedition called on him yesterday. Col. J. W. Jones, N. G. H., paid his respects early in the morning and in the afternoon the entire family of General Anderson and his two aides, Lieut. Wm. Anderson, Jr., and Lieut. Allen, were taken for a long drive around Punchbowl and down to Waikeiki by Chief Justice Judd. It will be remembered that General Anderson is a vice-president of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which Chief Justice Judd is president for the Hawaiian chapter.

The General dined at the Hawaiian Hotel and went aboard the America Maru just before that vessel sailed for San Francisco about 10 o'clock last night.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR COLIC AND DIARRHOEA.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children.—W. A. Stroud, Pocumoke City, Md. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. I., and all Druggists and Dealers.

BIG INVOICE OF HARNESS,

Direct from the Boston Harness Co.

VERY STYLISH

BUGGY AND SURREY HARNESS

(Guaranteed Hand Made)

Also, many other kinds of HARNESS, for light and heavy work.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

WHAT'S YOUR SHOE PRICE?

WHATSOEVER YOU WANT

In the way of SHOES, never doubt our ability to fit both purse and foot; it's simply a matter of knowing your size, price and width. It isn't possible to give better shoe service that we give. We can suit everybody; we wouldn't be.

"THE LEADERS"

If we couldn't, and we give as big value in proportion for \$2.50 and \$3.00, as we give for \$5.00. Likely that's the reason we're selling so many Men's and Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes just now.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., L'd.

Sign of the Big Shoe. FORT STREET.



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher, and shuts up the mouth of the foolish; it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful benevolent and unaffected."—Thackeray.

Hollister & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

American, Havana and Manila Cigars

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND

Smokers' Articles.

Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts. - - Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SCHUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



Hawaiian Gazette Office.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. HONOLULU.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RE-TONIC.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Backhead or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scoury. Cures Eczema. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Gonorrheal Swellings. Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pain. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25, 50, and 100 cents, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Beware of imitations and substitutes, or sometimes painted off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd. HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Onomea Sugar Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The Geo. F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

"BERT" AND BRIDE

Wedding of R. C. A. Peterson
and Mary Agnes White.

MAMA WHITE DID NOT KNOW

Neither Did an Old Lover 'Tis Said
—Surprise Party Aboard a
Departing Ship.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

There will be a surprise party of sensational proportions aboard the S. S. America Maru before the good ship reaches San Francisco. The boat steamed out of the harbor at an early hour this morning. These are the characters in the society play that will reach a climax during the voyage:

Groom—A Honolulu boy.
Bride—A beautiful girl from the Eastern side of the Mainland.

Mama—Does not know there has been a wedding.

Old Flance of Bride—Does not know there has been a wedding.

Brother of old flance of bride—Does not know there has been a wedding.

The ceremony was performed in this city at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. R. C. A. Peterson was the groom and Miss Mary Agnes White, Worcester, Mass., was the bride. The wedding was strictly private. One of the witnesses was called from a neighboring residence by the officiating clergyman.

Mrs. L. G. White and daughter, Mary Agnes White, are travelers of ample means. They are reputed to be very wealthy. During their visit to the Islands they have enjoyed the best that money could secure for them. Mrs. White and her daughter are a most charming couple. The mother is attractive and vivacious and the young lady is lovely and accomplished. The bride is twenty-two years of age, but does not look it, while the mother does not show age at all.

"Bert" Peterson, the broker, is perhaps the most prominent in every way of the young men about town here. He was born in Hawaii, is nearing the thirtieth year and of late has been extremely successful in operating in sugar stocks. It is believed that he has cleared up no less than \$35,000 since the opening of the year and he had some valuable property before the activity in securities came on. Mr. Peterson was educated in the schools of the country and has been abroad but a couple of times. He at one time held an important position in the custom house.

Mary Agnes White and her mother arrived here on the 24th day of last month. The young lady and Mr. Peterson soon met and were together much, though usually under the watchful eyes of mama, who is said to have given hotel friends to understand that an excellent match had been made for the girl. "Bert" carried the bride, while Mrs. White was kept in blissful ignorance of the engagement. It seems more than likely that she must learn of the marriage before the steamer reaches San Francisco. Mrs. White rather liked Bert but, it is declared, was loyal to the reputed accepted suitor for the hand of her daughter.

The steamer of the 12th of this month brought to the city two quiet and well-dressed men. The tall one, who stuttered, was pointed out as the individual who was to make Miss White a wife and it was stated that the pair were men of wealth and of the highest social standing.

The situation aboard the America Maru during the long hours of last evening was a delicate one. Mr. Peterson's town friends were offering their congratulations to the young man. The bride was in the company of her mother more of the time, but did some promenading with the old lover. An explosion was feared, but there had been no developments up to the time all had retired.

Mr. Peterson said that he would return to Honolulu in a few weeks and confided to his intimates that he intended to bring Mrs. Peterson back with him. "Bert" carried away a big pile of Hawaiian sugar stocks and intends to do some business on the coast.

Rare Calabashes.

Miss Oliver, of the Woman's Exchange, says that she is of the opinion that in two years more there will not be for sale in these Islands a single hand made calabash. The demand for calabashes of this character has been steady and people of Honolulu have traveled all over the group buying them. Every tourist of means takes a hand made calabash away and no new ones are appearing. The few stocks on the market are quite small at this time. Island people and natives in good circumstances prize the hand made calabashes highly, and of the many private collections here very few indeed can be broken under any circumstances.

BEEF DESTROYED IN CUBA.

Thousands of Cans of Meat That Has Spoiled.

HAVANA, April 7.—Four thousand one hundred cans of beef have been destroyed at the Regia warehouse during the last three months without action on the part of the boards of survey—one lot of 900 cans, another of

1500 and a third of 1700—under the direction of Chief Commissary A. L. Smith and in accordance with the regulations allowing such action when the public health is menaced. Some additional thousands of cans have been destroyed after official survey, besides the 10,800 cans that were condemned when Inspector-General Broadbridge was here. About 2 per cent. of all the meat handled has been spoiled, and about 10 per cent. of the canned tomatoes.

There is but little decayed meat in stock now, but there are probably 25,000 cans of tomatoes unfit for consumption owing to storage in a damp climate.

DEWEY WANTS MORE SUPPLIES.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Admiral Dewey has cabled the Navy Department, asking that six months' engineering supplies be sent to him at Manila. The department will probably use the Buffalo, now on her way from Manila to New York, for the carriage of these stores. The Admiral's request is an indication of his belief that it will not be possible to materially diminish the American fleet in the Philippines in the near future.

BOYS' CLUBS.**A Paper on the Subject—Kipling Lecture—History.**

The Cousins' Society held an interesting meeting at the home of J. B. Atherton last Saturday evening. A paper was read by Percy M. Pond on "Boys' Clubs." He spoke of the different organizations of this nature that existed in Honolulu, and compared them with the clubs of large cities. The need of complete and central organization is apparent in order that the most good may be accomplished. Professor Richards delivered a short talk on the same subject.

Miss Mattie Chamberlain read a letter from Miss Lucia Lyons, who is attending the University of Michigan. Miss Lyons gave an interesting account of a lecture on Kipling which she had attended. In the lecture the following questions were discussed: What has Kipling that other writers have not? What does Kipling lack that other writers possess? What would we wish that Kipling had?

Robert Andrews read a report of what had been done in regard to a certain work proposed by the society. This work is the gathering together of all the data concerning all the missionaries of these Islands, with a view to publishing it in book form at a later time. The preliminary steps have already been taken.

Rev. J. T. Gulick, of Japan, gave a brief account of the missionary work that is being carried on in that country. The members then indulged in pleasant, informal conversation.

NEW ZEALAND MAIL SERVICE.

W. J. Geddis Says It Will Shortly Be Much Improved.

W. J. Geddis, editor of the Auckland Observer, was among the passengers on the steamer Mariposa, which reached San Francisco recently from the antipodes. When seen at the California hotel he said that the mail service between the coast and New Zealand was in a fair way to be vastly improved in the near future. The New Zealand Government had decided to withdraw its support of the mail service from Vancouver, he said, with the idea of increasing its subsidy to the Oceanic Steamship Company. The next session of Parliament, he said, would in all probability agree to extend the necessary financial aid for a fortnightly mail service between New Zealand and this port, and a fortnightly service might be expected when the Oceanic Company's new vessels were completed.

AGGRESSION IN CHINA.

LONDON, April 8.—It is asserted in Rome, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail, that the Italian war ships have already landed troops at San Mun bay, province of Chi-Kiang China, where the Italian Government has been seeking a ninety-year lease of a naval base and coaling station.

KIAOCHAU (China), April 7.—The German expeditionary force which went to I-Chau-Fu after the recent attack by natives upon a German patrol, has returned aboard the German cruiser Gefion, after burning two villages near the place where the attack was made. The Germans still occupy Yi-Chao.

CANCER GERMS.

PARIS, April 9.—Dr. Brai has succeeded in isolating and cultivating a germ of cancer. It is believed that his success in that respect will lead to the discovery of a cure for the dread disease. The germ is technically described as an inferior fungus growth of a family of ascomycetes.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and all household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. Cuyler, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. Phippin, Editor Red Oak Herald. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

RALLY OF MAY 6

There will be at Least Twelve
Schools in Line.

SOME FROM THE COUNTRY

Report of Various Committees
Made Formation and March
—Music—Review.

Several people have been surprised to find that over twelve different Sunday schools will be in line on May the 6th. When it is considered that at least two of these (the Kawaiahao and Kaunakapili) are made up of several district schools or apuanas, the number of schools is still greater. In the meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Richards as chairman of the Central Committee spoke of the increasing interest, as illustrated by the fact that a Sunday School eighteen miles away had sent word of their desire to come.

A musical organization was being formed in one school of boys who would appear in uniform. The chairman also called attention to the need on the part of those present of educating their respective Sunday schools on all the details which would be spoken of in the meeting.

Mr. W. A. Bowen, chairman of the programme committee, was then called on and he reported the following programme: 1. Rally song (Words by P. H. Dodge to the Tune Hawaii Poni). 2. The Lord's Prayer (in the different languages). 3. Brief address by the Rev. G. L. Pearson. 4. Song: "Onward Christian Soldiers." 5. Doxology. Mr. Bowen took occasion to congratulate the body of teachers present on the good fortune of being able to secure Rev. Mr. Pearson as a speaker, in view of the Reverend gentleman's great reluctance on personal grounds and in consideration of the importance of the occasion. Mr. Bowen also spoke of the dismissal of the schools after the program, and because of the difficulties in the way of handling the great number of children should the dismissal be too abrupt. The matter was referred to the Order of March Committee. Several questions were then asked by the members present and were answered by Mr. Bowen.

Mr. H. E. Coleman, chairman of the Committee on Order of March, was then given the floor. It had been decided in an earlier meeting of the Central Committee that the various schools should meet in their church homes and from there come in a body to the general rendezvous. The importance of this was emphasized to prevent confusion when the bodies met, previous to the march. Mr. Coleman said that each school would be assigned a position in the field fronting the drill in marked spaces corresponding to printed diagrams. Similar positions were to be determined in the Kawaiahao yard, where the exercises were to be held. The line of march was to be held to Richards Richards to King and along to Kawaiahao. The committee has elected Mr. Coleman as Marshal of the Day and Mr. French as his assistant. Aides were then appointed, one from each school, who were to be responsible for the marching of their respective companies and were to aid the marshal in properly placing the schools in appointed places. The statement of the chairman of that committee that it was the committee's recommendation that the marching be "by fours" provoked considerable discussion and it was finally referred back to the committee who should be no more than four abreast. The order of the schools was then read with the Kamehameha band and battalion in the lead.

The subject of decorations seemed to arouse particular interest, which showed itself in many questions. After Mr. Dodge, the chairman, had finished his report, it was evident that the impressiveness of the occasion would be largely secured by a signal appeal to the eye. There was considerable construction necessary in the way of grand stand, review stand (in which latter were to be seated the pastors of the various churches and the heads of religious bodies) and a stand to receive the flags, emblems and banners of the schools. It was pointed out that a union of all these (in some conspicuous place) would be most suggestive and inspiring, and it was especially urged that not only should each school secure one, but that all departments and perhaps even classes might do well to have separate banners. Then by remarks from individual teachers present it was discovered that many of these emblems had already been arranged for and that school colors had, in many instances been selected. This brought out the motion that all schools should select their own colors and notify the head of the committee. It was pointed out by Mr. Dodge that the materials need not be costly, but that a great number of them would add much to the effect. Badges were spoken of to serve as a souvenir of the day, and as a distinguishing mark. Some schools might have their individual mark or badge. Arches were to be arranged and appropriate mottoes were to be placed on them in the various languages represented. As much of color was planned to mark the line of march, as poles and pennants would permit of, as the stands would permit of considerable decoration.

For the Music Committee, Mr. Richards reported that one of the chief features of the day must surely be the singing of each individual school in front of the review stand. The committee expected that the entire line of march would be checked while each school sang to the entire company of listeners. About two verses would be sung, because of the limited time to be divided up among so many schools. There has been some fine work done to make this part of the program a most delightful one. In the services at the Kawaiahao yard, Mr. D. L. Naone, of the Kawaiahao school, has been secured as leader of the singing, and he is to secure the services of several cornets to carry the air under his direction. There should be considerable volume of singing from this body of voices—enough to make old Kawaiahao grow young.

The Finance Committee, Mr. Weedon chairman, had not been furnished with sufficient data as to estimates of expenses. It has been confidently stated that there need be no difficulty in raising the moderate amount needed for such an important event.



MONROE LELAND HAYWARD.
Monroe Leland Hayward, chosen to succeed W. V. Allen as United States senator from Nebraska, is a lawyer. He is 49 years of age, was born in Willabro, Essex county, N. Y., and has lived in Nebraska City since 1867. He was the Republican candidate for governor of Nebraska in 1898.

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AN INDEPENDENT.

Gen. Gomez a Troublesome Factor in Cuban Settlement.

HAVANA.—The Cuban Military Assembly being dead, General Maximo Gomez will take up his programme of solidifying the Cubans into a people that without ceasing will urge the United States to withdraw from the island. Gomez, if reinstated as commander-in-chief, would be of great service to the United States in the disbursement of the \$2,000,000, but his political programme means the keeping up of agitation and disturbance in the minds of the people and the weakening of American authority. Some who are high in authority and who have exceptional opportunities of knowing the character and ideas of Gomez think the United States Government may have trouble with him yet. His attitude has always been consistent regarding independence for Cuba, and he is still working for the same end.

Death of a Soldier.

The funeral of Private William Arthur Wray of Battery 1, 6th Artillery, took place yesterday afternoon from St. Andrew's Cathedral, at 4 o'clock. The funeral was attended by Captain Slaker and Lieutenant Hancock in command of the detail, several residents also being present. The organist of the Cathedral, Mr. Wray Taylor, was in attendance and rendered appropriate music. The interment took place in Nuuuanu cemetery. The unfortunate man died on the way down from San Francisco and is the first loss the Company has sustained.

Missionaries.

On the America Maru yesterday were the following missionaries returning to the States: Rev. and Mrs. F. S. Miller and two children, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Moore, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Kingman and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Damon entertained them during their stay here.

AN ONOMEA DEAL

Control Now Rests with House
of Brewer & Co.

SALE MADE BY CASTLE & COOKE

Agency Goes Over Permanently—
The Stock Which Mr. Politz
First Bought.

Another big plantation deal has been consummated. Thursday afternoon Brewer & Co. purchased from Castle & Cooke 13,000 shares of Onomea. This was the entire interest held by the latter firm. The price paid was not made public, but it is known that it was a higher rate per share than was paid by Mr. Politz a short time ago when he made his purchase. The price paid by him was \$137½ a share on the basis of \$100 each.

Originally Onomea plantation was equally divided between the two firms Brewer & Co. and Castle & Cooke. The agency was held alternate years by each company. A short time ago Mr. E. Politz made the first of his large Island deals by purchasing 21,000 shares of Onomea. After that the two firms then held 13,000 shares each, still retaining the controlling interest between them.

Not long ago an offer was made to Castle & Cooke for a part of their interest. If this were sold to a third party the control would have passed from Brewer & Co. and Castle & Cooke. The first named firm immediately made Castle & Cooke an offer for their whole interest of 13,000 shares. The purchase was completed day before yesterday. This gives them the controlling interest of 26,000 shares. Mr. Politz still retains his 24,000.

The first deal in Onomea by Mr. Politz was the beginning of a series of large transactions in sugar stocks. He took his purchase to San Francisco and when he had finished the deal there was a handsome balance to his credit.

Onomea is one of the well established plantations of the Islands. That Brewer & Co. have a firm faith in it is evidenced by their willingness to purchase 13,000 shares of it, and at a good price. The crop for 1896 was 10,000 tons. For 1898 it was 10,400 tons. Now that the complete control has passed into Brewer & Co.'s hands they will retain the agency. The management will remain the same.

Jas. Campbell's Hotel.

Jas. Campbell, who is now in San Jose, will remain there six or seven months longer. He will then return here on a visit. At present he is busy enlarging and improving the St. James hotel which he recently purchased. He is doing away almost entirely with the old structure, and when the new one is completed it will be the finest hotel in San Jose. It will be a five-story building.

No Horses.

The U. S. A. battalion now here belongs to the heavy artillery. Consequently they have no horses. Their duties are to man regular fixed batteries and siege guns. In the absence of these they act as regular infantry troops.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doane's Ointment cures quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

The best at the lowest
price at HOPPS.

Keep Cool

About it; you may be fighting mad when you learn our prices and compare them with those charged in other shops for inferior goods. We buy our stock of furniture to sell, not to keep. We charge a reasonable price for things and in that way we are constantly putting furniture into the homes of town people.

This week we are going to offer you your selection of various styles of

Parlor and Dining Room Chairs

at an inside figure.

Also ask us to show you our

BEAUTIFULLY CARVED HARDWOOD EXTENSION TABLES.

The sort that have the leaves under the table and which fit in place automatically, are superior to the old style and are not so expensive.

You'll be interested in our assortment of

Rugs.

We have many pretty patterns for you to choose from; some large, some small, some plain, some fancy, at very reasonable prices.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT

WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica,
Carlsbad,
Bohemian,
Dautlon Fancy,
Wedgewood,
(In white and blue, white and green.)

Queen's Jubilee Jugs,
B & H Art Lamps,
American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1899.

THE IMMIGRATION MATTER.

The direction given by the President to our Executive to enforce the municipal laws regulating immigration, until Congress replaces them with other laws, leaves the Executive in an embarrassing position.

If the governor of any State or Territory was instructed to admit or exclude immigrants, he would regulate his policy either from a national or a local standpoint, unless he pursued a policy at all and was governed only by his own selfish views.

In the case of this territory it is clear enough that the decision of the Executive from a national standpoint must be different from a decision made from a local standpoint, and therefore it is a serious question as to what it ought to be.

If the Executive should simply enforce the rule laid down in the platform of the party that supported him since '93, he could easily dispose of the matter. That party declared its "unalterable opposition to Asiatic immigration." But in fact its opposition is a very "alterable" one. The special organs of the party do not now dwell on the subject.

Nor is there any wisdom in the Executive pointing to it as an authoritative way of disposing of the labor question. The platform is now in fact an obsolete affair.

But it would be reasonable, even if not consistent, for the members of the party to come forward, in the present crisis, and tell the men whom they have "supported" for the last six years what they ought to do. Some action, and decided action, must be taken in order to furnish the plantations with labor. Requiring them to come in under the Federal laws is a plan that is consistent with the Federal policy. An Executive, following this policy could not be criticized in Congress. And the plantations will get the laborers they desire.

But the President directs that the local Executive shall enforce the municipal laws, which require an exercise of discretion. That means of course, the adoption of some policy. The Executive, under the pressing need of the plantations can say:

"I will follow the Federal policy in executing municipal laws." Is there any other safe course for him to pursue? It may be inconsistent with his party pledges, but inconsistency is the wisdom of the hour. The men who are, through their organ, now charging him with inconsistency, will be angry if he is not inconsistent with the platform they made for him.

There ought to be a clear and common responsibility between the Executive and the community in the matter. The fact that over fifty thousand Asiatics will have the right within a few months, to move from these islands to the Mainland, may provoke hostility to Hawaii, although there will certainly be no emigration. There may be no effective hostility, but if there is, responsibility for it should be boldly and unreservedly assumed by the community.

WOMEN AS SPECULATORS.

The women gamblers are increasing in numbers at the great financial centers. They are indignant if called gamblers, for they can give the best reasons for making claim to the title of investors. They visit the brokers' offices, sit by the hour and listen to the "tickers" which bring over quotations from the stock-exchanges; worry the operators for "tips," and put up margins on stocks.

The absolute control which women now have over their property allows them to speculate without restraint. One of the common stories around Wall street was that Mrs. Morse, the wife of a large operator, and with large means of her own, sold a certain stock "short" in large amounts, without informing her husband of it. The market went against her and when she had lost all the money she had invested, and finally told her husband of her venture, he handed her a cheque for the amount of her loss, saying "yes, my dear, I 'cornered' your stock and got your money."

But women do not, as a rule, take their losses philosophically. They charge unfortunate ventures to their friends and brokers, and are usually so indiscriminate in these charges that they are not welcome as a rule in the offices of brokers who desire peace of mind.

For some years in the offices of several very prominent stock brokers connected with the New York Stock Exchange was a small thin woman, who

dressed with the simplicity of a farmer's wife. She was known as the "telegrapher," and took the orders of the out of town customers. She was the daughter of one of the early missionaries to these islands, and was born on one of them. Her knowledge of the prices of stocks, of the details of the organization of railway companies, of the plans of operators was singularly accurate. Prominent men living in distant places became acquainted with her "over the wire" and several of them, after making an acquaintance with her urged her to speculate for them. Thurlow Tweed, the Republican leader of New York State, was one of those who had faith in her use of "points." Whenever any of these men who operated through her made money, she did not appear to care for it. She loved to "gamble" she said. One of the brokers in whose employment she was urged her to put something aside for a rainy day, and he called her attention to the maxim of Wall street that ninety out of a hundred dealers in stocks went to the wall. She refused to take advice. She believed, as most operators believe, that her success was assured, and she confused what was due to good judgment with that which was due to good luck. She credited any success to her own judgment.

When the decline in prices came, her friends lost, because she, like all other women, was an optimist in speculation. Thereafter, she might be seen for many months, flitting in and out of the money brokers' offices, giving imaginary points to the operators, and if they were used, getting some pittance out of the winnings. And she continued to talk "millions" with ease and intelligence until she, like the rest, disappeared from the street.

The lot of women who deal in stocks and are really gamblers in stocks, is most unfortunate in the event of loss. They cannot recuperate as men do. The money they lose in "operating" has not been earned, but inherited, and the value of it is unknown to them. As it cost them nothing to inherit it, they believe that it really costs nothing to get it or recover it, when lost. When they realize the fact that money lost in operating is permanently lost, mental disturbance often follows. They will endure great privations in living, and indulge in dreams of great successes on the exchange, but they are the bete noir of the brokers' offices. In all respects, they resemble the broken down gamblers who hover about the faro banks, hoping that some kind person will give them a chance to play.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The special examining board of surgeons of the army has recently passed upon the cases of 800 members of the 8th Illinois regiment, who claimed to have sustained disabling injuries in the Cuban campaign. The report of the surgeons is that out of the 800 enlisted men, only 75 suffered from disability, and less than 5 per cent of the remainder were disabled in any degree. These examinations were made in order to preserve in the medical records of the army some evidence of the physical condition of the men, at the expiration of the term of service and to prevent frauds in the future when applications for pensions should be made.

Those who claimed to be disabled generally declared that they had "excessive pain in the head and back." But the surgeons could not locate the disease if there was any. It is not creditable that nearly an entire regiment should prepare to place itself on the pension list. There is not much of the fire of patriotism in such applications. These men were no doubt brave, and loyal, but it is proof of the demoralization of the pension system, that they should be willing to burden the country with the expense of supporting them for the next fifty years, because they responded to a patriotic call. These applications show willingness to put love of country on a commercial basis. The nation will not tolerate any suffering that it can prevent arising directly out of disabilities caused by the war, but it cannot undertake to tax the people for disabilities that result from other causes.

It is estimated that the vice of intemperance among the surviving soldiers of the Civil War, has cost upon the nation an annual burden of \$60,000,000. The figures cannot be accurate, but are near enough to the truth to show what a frightful load the nation carries.

The laxity of the pension system encouraged these Illinois soldiers to place fraudulent statements on record. The majority of the men who enlisted last year will make similar applications, because the pension laws have encouraged a system of pensions which has produced the most gigantic public swindle of the age.

No persons in the country deplore this outcome of the nation's generosity more than the pensioners who are honestly receiving pensions.

INCINERATION.

Those who dislike the incineration of the dead should keep in mind the fact that the conditions in this place are peculiar in this respect that artesian wells now supply a part of our drinking water, and in the near future will supply the whole of it. In no other city do similar conditions exist. Drinking water elsewhere is usually brought from distant points, and with care can be kept free from pollution.

The testimony of those who are capable of making trustworthy judgments on the subject is that the burial of the dead in places where the drinking water is obtained below the surface in the neighborhood is liable to pollute the drinking supply. This testimony should be sufficient to create a strong public opinion in favor of incineration. The question becomes one of public health, and sentiment should give way to it.

Those who are prominent in the community should take the lead in changing the practice of disposing of the dead. Although they may have strong feelings in favor of the present method, they are under a moral obligation to do that which is the best for the people.

It is due to the backwardness, the indifference of good and prominent men, that so many avoidable evils exist. Neither the pulpit nor the press can move a community when men and women who should be controlled by reason, refuse to hear, and live according to the fixed habits of their inherited thoughts.

Such people, moved more by sentiment than by thoughtful consideration of the lives and the health of people, take upon themselves a weighty responsibility. Of the dead bodies of those who lost their lives because of the lack of good sanitary conditions were paraded through the streets and before the people every year, the spectacle would set the average good citizen to thinking.

Preparation must be made at once for the disposition of the dead in a rapidly growing place. The people of standing in the community should take the lead in making cremation popular, if they believe in the present teachings of science. They are in error if they believe that it is a question of sentiment. It is one of necessity as long as the drinking water is taken from artesian wells, and the water is liable to be contaminated by the present forms of burial.

NEGRO POLITENESS.

Our contemporary, the Star, copies an article from the Record (Phil.) written by W. E. Curtis, in which he charges the students of the Hampton, Va. school with lack of politeness in refusing to give up their seats, in the trolley cars, that connect Hampton and Fortress Monroe, to white ladies when there are no available seats. The statement made is only partially true. Mr. Curtis does not state in that connection that no white man either in the North or the South ever yields a seat to a colored woman however old or feeble she may be; that the white men still force the negroes to use separate cars in many states; that they refuse them admittance to many churches, hotels and theatres, however respectable they appear.

But the article quoted by our contemporary alleges as a reason for this lack of politeness some facts stated by a lady who said: "She said the pupils at Hampton were taught that they were as good as anybody, and that they were entitled to the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States regardless of their color, and it would be a confession of their inferiority if they surrendered their seats. While this was proper doctrine, the teachers at Hampton had neglected to instruct them that politeness was one of the cardinal virtues, and that certain courtesies were always expected from gentlemen to the weaker sex."

Those who know the founder of that school either personally or by reputation know that he earnestly tried to remove from the minds of the students also pride of citizenship; that he lived before them the fact that they were facing a race superior to themselves in education, in activity, in civilization; that aggressiveness in political and social affairs would only produce friction, and retard the advance of the Negro race. Above all things he impressed the idea upon their minds that thrift, honesty, and good citizenship was the key that unlocked all political and social doors, whether it was in the hand of the negro or in other hands.

For holding these views the Negro press time and again bitterly denounced the founder of the school, because he refused to instruct the students to become politically and socially aggressive. He taught the students that politeness was something more than a social accomplishment, that it was a moral principle of the highest importance.

His great pupil, Booker T. Washington, has steadfastly enforced this teaching in the noted Tuskegee School in

Alabama, and has done more than any man living in urging the negro to avoid any display of aggressiveness in the enforcement of rights.

The statements contained in the article quoted are a gross misrepresentation of the persistent teaching of thirty years in the Hampton School.

The republication of them by our contemporary betrays a willingness to disparage the character of the founder of the School, in the place of his birth. This is, however, of little consequence, as the intelligent men and the press of the southern states especially commend and admire the instruction he gave to the young Negroes. This would not be done, if the statements contained in the article are true.

Among the many thousands of comments made on the School by the American press, criticisms of the kind made by Mr. Curtis can rarely be found. The Star picks up out of the street this broken stick and throws it at the institution which is the pioneer of industrial education in the southern states.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The "Romanizing" influence, as it is called, of the Church of England, is rapidly confronting it with the choice of one of two alternatives. It must enforce the laws which have made it a state church, or disestablishment will follow.

As the attitude of the Ritualists is the work of their consciences, it is probable that disestablishment will in the end take place. There might be a yielding or concession on minor points, but conscience will never permit any compromise over a form of worship. The Ritualist clergy persist in the reservation of the sacrament, and in the ceremonial use of incense, although the bishops forbid these practices. The bishops hesitate to take extreme measures, because a powerful body of the laity, urged by their consciences, sincerely believe that smothering their way towards the Kingdom of Heaven is the only safe or prudent way. Incense takes as important part in promoting a healthy religious belief in the mind of the Ritualist as the actual swallowing of Jonah by the whale is a necessity in the creed of the old Scotch woman.

The solution of the bitter controversy is in separating church from state. The reasons for that union no longer exist. They ceased to exist many years ago, but the conservatism of the Englishmen has preserved it, as many other really obsolete forms are preserved.

The strength of the Ritual movement, in a country which has opposed Popery with steadfast energy, seems to justify the prediction of one English writer that men are drifting to Romanism on the one hand and Unitarianism on the other. This may not be a correct prediction, but it is certain that many educated English people, as well as many educated and prosperous Americans are, for some reason, drifting towards Romanism. The fact that the English bishops, after the long supremacy of the Established Church, permit the movement with flying colors and their congregations, towards the Church on the Seven Hills, indicates that there is a reason for it.

THE KILTS.

Our respectable Scotch residents may now expect, since annexation has taken place, that the American apostles of the anti-nude will take notice of them.

At a concert recently given by the Clan Mac Donald in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. in the city of Paterson, New Jersey, a number of the performers wore kilts. Upon application for a second use of the hall, Rev. Frank B. Hoagland, the general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. refused to grant it on the ground that the dress of the clansmen was not appropriate. This was said during the interview:

"Man alive!" cried Justice Maybury, "what was wrong with the Highland fling?"

"Perhaps I should have been more accurate," replied the General Secretary. "It was not the dances that were objectionable, but the costumes in which the men appeared."

"Do you mean the kilts?" asked the head of the committee, while an angry murmur arose from the other committeemen.

"I refer to the kilts," replied Mr. Hoagland firmly. "I am informed that kilts are indecent."

Then the committee individually and collectively exploded and filled the air with bits of Scottish history. When the storm subsided Mr. Hoagland was still there, wearing his look of sad determination.

"Indecent," he repeated. "From what I have heard, I think I may say that a man clad in that costume exposes his limbs."

"Ye may say more than that," cried an excited Scot. "Ye may say he shows his legs. An' why not?"

"Bare limbs," observed Mr. Hoagland. "A thing that would not be permitted in the ballet."

"That may be," said Justice Maybury.

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Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache, etc.

"I'm not a connoisseur of the ballet myself."

"I speak from information," hastily interposed the General Secretary.

"But the ballet is made up of women, and these are men."

"All the worse," insisted the General Secretary.

"Why, kilts are worn at Queen Victoria's court," cried Justice Maybury. "I suppose you'll allow that the Queen is respectable."

Mr. Hoagland said that he had no doubt Queen Victoria was a perfect lady, but he thought that at her age she should have better judgment than to allow such a degrading spectacle in her presence.

"Degrading spectacle" raised another verbal riot. Every Scot on the committee broke loose.

"The Rev. Mr. Chalmers were 'em, and he was as good as any Y. M. C. A.," "John Knox preached in them."

"Wallace fought in them," "Robbie Burns wrote his immortal poems in 'em."

"It's the black oppression back again to forbid the wearing of the kilt."

It appears that several years before, the grand jury of Paterson failed by only one vote to indict the Highlanders for wearing kilts in public.

Our Scotch fellow citizens may be in some danger. Whether it is the fear of our own trusty apostle of the anti-nude, or the fear of mosquitoes that prevents the use of the kilts in the tropics is a debatable matter. But the crusade against kilts has begun in the States. And it may reach Hawaii. The Advertiser, in the words of "Lochie's warning," urges the Scotchmen to beware of the day when the Lowlands of the anti-nude will meet them in battle array. Even those members of this estimable body of residents who have been designated by Providence to provide for the sanitary arrangements of our dwellings will find no excuse for wearing the national costume on the ground that they have substituted "water pipes" for "bag-pipes."

THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

Even at this early day, eight months before Congress will debate it, the question of the annexation of Cuba is seriously discussed in Washington, and it may become the important issue next winter. Hawaii may rock and pitch in the swash of the debate.

While the Republicans do not abandon their position in favor of the independence of Cuba, and will not tolerate any project for forcible annexation, they see more clearly every day that the drift of events is towards annexation.

The incapacity of the Cubans to maintain self government is better understood by the American people. The hopeless antagonism between the white and the black Cubans; the hatred of the Spanish by the Cubans, and the contempt of the Spanish for the blacks; the general ignorance of the people, the childish conduct of the Cuban Assembly,—all of these events and conditions have not until lately been realized by the press and the people.

During the winter months there has been a large tourist travel in Cuba, and many leading men have closely studied the situation. James Hamilton Lewis, a Democratic member of the House, who denounced President McKinley's policy, returns from Cuba and declares positively that the majority of Cubans will soon demand annexation. His own opinion expressed in Congress in favor of Cuban independence he reverses, for he sees that only the American bayonet stands between the Cubans and anarchy. He and others believed that the Cubans as a people do not display even the rudiments of self-government. In vain our people were told by the students of history, and by the political philosophers that self-government was only possible in a community that possessed a certain percentage of intelligence, and that the Cubans fell far below the minimum percentage. They even told that men are governed by their habits and interests, and not by their reasons, and that the habit of the average Cuban had not even the color of self-

government in it. But it was not until the Cubans displayed before us the fact of their incapacity to take care of themselves that these opinions of the students were accepted. And every day's experience—until Congress meets, will make this incapacity more conspicuous.

The seeds of the perennial Revolutionary plant of South America are indigenous in Cuba, and under the showers of a quasi-independence are springing into life.

As a permanent military occupation of the island gives the only assurance for the reign of law, the prospect of an independent Cuban nation fades. This is the evolution of events.

The Cuban property owners of all classes, the native sugar planters, and the powerful American interest in the sugar industry will urge annexation, and will secure the Cuban vote in favor of it. If nothing else will secure it, the "masheen" and the cash will carry the scheme.

After a favorable vote the public opinion of the world will not censure the United States if they promptly annex on such terms as they may.

The Americans in Cuba are increasing rapidly, and they will become a powerful body in the annexation scheme, because they now realize that unless the United States own the island, the outlook for law and order is hopeless, so far as the Cubans are concerned in promoting it.

Congress will be confronted, next December with two schemes, one of which concerns Cuba, an island that lies so near to the Atlantic States that its political and commercial conditions will be a matter of deep concern to these States, and the other of which concerns the Philippines which lie far distant and will only attract a few American settlers to abandon their homes where the rules and practices of Anglo-Saxon civilization prevail and start new homes thousands of leagues away where they must come in contact with some of the strongest of the Asiatics.

Aside from the interest that we take as American citizens in the final policy of the nation towards these tropical lands, we are interested commercially in the policy of Congress towards those lands which are sugar producers, and may be our rivals.

A BUSINESS MAN.

Hails From St. Louis and Likes Hawaii.

J. E. Smith, a merchant of St. Louis, with his wife and daughter, left for his home by the S. S. America Maru. The family had spent some time in Hawaii and all enjoyed the visit thoroughly. Mr. Smith is a man of distinction in the commercial world of the Mainland. He is the first vice-president of the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis. This is the largest concern of its kind in the world and Mr. Smith is one of the most active men in the direction of the enormous business. The company has between seventy and eighty drummers on the road all the time and manufactures extensively.

The merchant from St. Louis said that from a business point of view he was amazed with what he saw in the islands. He simply had no idea of what there was here in the way of industry and development and possibilities. Mr. Smith said that his house would give attention to Hawaii immediately and that he himself intended to make some investments here. Mr. Smith was shown about town at times by W. W. Hall and E. O. White.

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400x225, containing 90,000 square feet.

A GENTLEMAN'S HOME, in one of the most desirable residence sections of this city, high ground, good drainage, fine trees (both ornamental and fruit) beautiful shrubbery, with house in perfect condition, consisting of Drawing room, Dining room, five bed rooms, kitchen, bath and best sanitary plumbing, large closets to all bed rooms, wide verandas.

Also Cottage in grounds of two rooms, bath and toilet, mosquito proof. This property must be seen to be appreciated.

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CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S
New York Line.

The bark Foonng Suey will leave New York on April 5th, for Honolulu. The bark Iolani will leave New York on or about May 15, 1899, for Honolulu.

Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston or

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.,
Honolulu Agents.

A FAMOUS MYNAH

Mrs. Thursby's Remarkable Bird is Dead.

OBITUARY SCRAPBOOK MAKING

The Bird That Spoke Five Languages—Valued at \$10,000—Many Letters of Condolence.

Miss Emma Thursby of New York is making a scrapbook which will be an interesting monument in the way to the accomplishments of her famous bird Mynah. Almost everybody has heard of Mynah, the little feathered friend which Miss Thursby valued at \$10,000. He could speak five languages, play the piano, imitate a band and do many other remarkable things. Miss Thursby owned Mynah twelve years, and was almost inconsolable when he died of spinal meningitis about two months ago.

Immediately dozens of clippings, describing the dead bird, were sent to her by friends from all over the country; letters of condolence began to come, and are still coming; some of them from total strangers. Without making any attempt to collect references to the bird which has proved to be so famous, Miss Thursby found them accumulating in such numbers that the plan of arranging them in some permanent form occurred to her. That is what she and her sister are now doing. Only the other day the following letter came from Miss Sarah J. Farmer, who is the head and front of the Greenacre movement, with its annual meetings near Portsmouth, N. H.

"I enclose the picture of dear Mynah which I promised you. It is very life-like and makes it seem as if he had not flown from our sight. I missed seeing him on my last visit; missed his cordial greeting so like a happy child's; missed the gentle way in which he would follow us about simply for companionship. To one who had not seen evidence of the real fineness of his nature it would seem almost incredible to listen to the stories his friends tell, but we know their truth. The loveliness of his disposition and the beauty of his voice are beyond comparison. These he cannot lose, nor can you. 'In fields elysian' you will find him again, and he will not cry so pitifully then, 'I want to get out! I'll come right back.' He touched a tender chord in every heart and he made the world—especially of little children—brighter for his being in it. We would be glad to have that said of us when we go, would we not?"

This seems rather extravagant language to be used about a bird, but apparently it is none too strong, in the opinion of those who knew Mynah. Even Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, the writer, a woman not given to rhapsodies, wrote in the same strain:

"We must condole with you and your sister," she said. "May the groves of the elysian fields open their sweetest branches to his winged feet. For there is no other bird-spirit there dandier or more fit to entertain his kind and all other kinds."

Another letter which has a place in the collection is one written in a large, round, childish hand. It says:

"Dear Miss Thursby:—I read about Mynah's death and I thought I would sympathize with you, for I had such a pleasant time with him when I was over there. Mamma promised to take me over again. I am sorry she did not do so before Mynah died. I did not think he would die so quick, and I did want to see him so much."

There was one formal letter, seriously and stiffly written, and saying that the writer had just "seen the notice of the death of the youngest member of your family and extends sincere sympathy and condolence." There was another from the mother of one of Mynah's many child friends. The little girl was sorrowful over the loss of her canary Patsie. When she heard of Mynah's death, her grief was both greater and less; less because Patsie and Mynah were together. One letter lamented: "Alas! he has gone the way of all earth!" Another said, "The entire household sends sympathy." One writer enclosed a clipping from a Boston paper which said: "Who knows but into the body of some human being this soul may still be marching on."

The letters came from all over the country, from Florida to Washington, while there is one from Nicaragua. Perhaps the most peculiar of these missives was one from a total stranger who apologized for writing, excusing herself on the ground of a community of afflictions. "I have just lost my beautiful and valuable Mexican double-yellow-headed parrot," she says, "from the same illness which has de-

stroyed you of your Mynah, and may therefore be excused for offering you a few words of heartfelt sympathy. The enclosed lines from the Latin of an amateur author are in consonance with our feelings. The perusal of these lines have been a great consolation to me, and I know you will appreciate them."

Miss Thursby, who is the soul of kindness, doesn't like to admit that the lines have not been so much of a consolation to her as the sender evidently intended them to be. She regards them, in fact, with a somewhat puzzled air, merely remarking that somehow "they don't sound very much like Latin." Nevertheless the lines will go into the scrapbook, where, as will be evident from a perusal of them, they certainly belong. Here they are:

Amor, amor, my Indian lover, arise!
To arms, and celebrate his conquest;
For, lo! thy bird has been thy foe,
And thou, my gaudy plumes, instead
of hair;
Let cooing tunes the frightened forest
wound,
And your sad notes supply the trumpet's
sound.

But ah! what did thy faith, thy plumes
and tail,
And what thy pretty speaking art
avail?

A speaking thou didst every bird excel,
None prattled and none lisped the
words so well.
Twas envy only sent this fierce dis-
ease,
Thou wert averse to war and liv'dst in
peace.

A talking, harmless thing, and lo! dis-
turbance,
The fighting quails still live midst all
their strife,
And even that perhaps prolongs their
life.

Thy meat was little and thy prattling
tongue
Would ne'er permit to make thy dinner
long.
Plain fountain water all thy drink al-
low'd,

And nut and poppy seed were all thy
food.
The preying vultures and the kite re-
main
And the unlucky crow still caws for
rain.

The chough still lives midst fierce
Minerva's hate
And scarce nine hundred years con-
clude her fate
But my poor pet now hangs his sickly
head,
My bird, my present from the East, is
dead.

Best things are sooner snatched by
covetous fate.
To worse she freely gives a longer
date.

There is a shady cypress grove below,
And thither (if such doubtful things
we know)
The ghosts of pious birds departed go.
Tis watered well and verdant all the
year,
And birds obscure do never venture
there;

There harmless swans securely take
their rest,
And there the single phoenix builds
her nest.

To these dark shades my Mynah's soul
shall go,
And with his talk divert the birds be-
low.

Whist! here his bones enjoy a noble
grave,
A little marble and an epitaph:
"In talking I did every bird excel,
And my tomb proves my mistress
loved me well."

Of course it would be too much to expect of "the old Latin poet" who wrote these lines that he should anticipate that Mynah would be stuffed and mounted instead of being buried in a noble grave surmounted by a little marble and an epitaph. The taxidermist has done all that he could to preserve the image of Mynah, and Miss Thursby strokes the shining neck of the dead bird with affection and with something very like tears in her eyes. But she says that it doesn't seem to her like anything more than "Mynah's old clothes." The scrapbook when finished will contain a truly remarkable collection of tributes to a truly remarkable bird.

Chinese Immigrants.

Collector General McStocker and Special Agent Brown were at the Executive building for an hour or more yesterday. For the greater portion of the time they were in consultation with Minister Mott-Smith. There was discussion of details concerning the handling of Chinese on the Quarantine Island. There was better defined the work of the Customs people and the Health authorities. Conclusions satisfactory to all the officials concerned were reached.

Percy M. Newhall, who was the only one of the Engineers left behind, arrived by the Claudine from Maui. He was on a furlough when the news came and did not know anything about it until he came here Sunday morning and found that the battalion had gone. He will leave by the Moana Friday.

ONE NEW SCHOOL

An Inspection of the Princess Kaiulani Building.

IT IS PRAISED BY ALL

Beautifully Designed and Well Built—Lighting and Ventilation—The Grounds.

The Princess Kaiulani school in Paama was thrown open to the public Saturday afternoon. There were hundreds of visitors. The grounds and building were crowded with people who came to inspect what is undoubtedly the finest public school building in the islands. The band was in attendance and rendered appropriate music.

The grounds are ample for all present needs, and when the Reform School is moved six acres more will be available for the public school. It is intended to make the grounds as beautiful as possible. They afford a fine large playground for the children.

Stepping through the front entrance one finds a large hallway. The ventilators of this hall are so arranged that a large volume of air continually weeps through to the rooms on the sides.

The office is immediately to the right of the entrance. It is fitted up with desks, chairs, and a fine reference library with a complete card index system. One of the features of the office will be a registering apparatus where wires are connected with bells in all the rooms and with a large gong in the hallway. By means of this a bell can be rung in any of the rooms or in all at once. An alarm in case of fire may be given immediately.

The library and reading room is to the left of the entrance. It is well lighted and airy. The tables are already covered with papers and magazines and there are a number of books in the cases. A large picture of Princess Kaiulani rests on an easel prominently placed.

There are twelve class rooms, six on each floor. The dimensions of each one are exactly the same. Especial attention has been paid to the lighting and ventilating facilities. The shutters are so arranged that with the sun at any point the glare and reflection can be excluded but still allow sufficient light. A chalk mark on the blackboards is visible from any point in the room. This is too often not the case in schools. The windows are large and together with the transoms allow a free circulation of the air. Inspector Townsend has calculated that with an average breeze there will be twice as much air in circulation in the different rooms as there is in those of the average school. A clock and hat rack is placed near the entrance of each room.

On the second floor there is an assembly room calculated to seat over 60 people. The seats will be placed on. In this assembly hall there is a large glass case which will be used as a museum. The desks are roomy and of good material in all the rooms.

The whole building is a model for an optical climate. There is no cramping of space. Everything is spacious and airy with ample chance to see and hear. The Board of Education deserves credit for promoting such an institution and Ripley & Dickey should be complimented for their architectural skill. The building has not yet been formally accepted from Contractor Patzig, but it will be in a few days. The band was present Saturday afternoon. Minister Mott-Smith and Attorney-General Cooper received visitors.

A Medal Sailor.

Geo. Haldorn, an intelligent young American, is a member of the crew of the sugar ship *Iroquois*, having shipped from New York on the crack packet lately arrived. Haldorn is a soldier by profession. He wears the medal of the army of Gen. Shafter and has gone to sea only for his health. At the closing of the campaign before Santiago Haldorn was stricken with yellow fever. When he reached his home in the States he was advised to go to sea and having been on the briny when a boy, again signed for a voyage.

Barracks Battery.

Company I of the Sixth Artillery, is stationed at the stone barracks on Hotel street. There are about 135 officers and men in all. Capt. Slaker, the senior captain of the battalion, is in command. The men have not yet arranged the quarters nor have any regular duties been assigned them. It is expected that the batteries will alternate, each staying for a time at the barracks.

The May term of the Circuit Court begins next Monday.



Ayer's Hair Vigor

melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this: it prevents their formation. It has still other properties: it will restore color to gray hair in just ten out of every ten cases. And it does even more: it feeds and nourishes the roots of the hair. Thin hair becomes thick hair; and short hair becomes long hair.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Minister King is still on the sick list. F. A. Schaefer and H. Renjes are on the sick list.

Armstrong Smith is to be principal of the Princess Kaiulani school.

The Italian cruiser *Piemonte* sailed for Yokohama Saturday morning.

A subsidy is being raised in Hilo for the British-American line from Seattle.

There is talk of another match race between the harness horses *Violin* and *Directress*.

Dr. A. Marques left for the Chicago Theological convention on the steamer last night.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., has just received many new articles in the hardware line.

The Hawaiian Relief Society up to date does not vote to enter the society of Associated Charities.

The Inter Island Steamship Company will pay a dividend to its stockholders tomorrow morning.

G. Schuman has just received a large invoice of very stylish buggy and surrey harness direct from Boston.

The new bridge across the Waialae stream, Hilo, is being constructed. Mr. Carter is in charge of the work.

The directors of the Rapid Transit will meet this afternoon to decide definitely upon power and material.

Twenty-five families are now drawing rations from the Stranger's Friend Society. They are of all nationalities.

There was a sharp demand on Saturday for stock in the new Kamahā plantation, but none could be obtained at par.

Many preliminaries are yet to be settled before the subscription books of the Olua plantation company will be opened.

Ornamentation is exciting the natives. Some of the older ones are very much opposed to it on sentimental grounds.

Viscount Laby, of the French Legation in Tokio, and Viscountess Laby were passengers on the *America* Maru, returning to Paris.

A native woman alleged to be 100 years old, died at her home in Kawaiaha lane on Saturday last. Her name was Naauli.

Commander Orpen, R. N., on attaché of the British Government in Hongkong, went through on the *America* Maru, bound for London.

Gear, Lansing & Co. offer for sale a gentleman's house, situated in the most desirable residence section of this city. This property must be seen to be appreciated.

First class fare was paid by many of the passengers on the *America* Maru which entitles them to accommodations in the second cabin staterooms, but meals in the first cabin. Over forty passengers were left and every pas-

senger space was occupied. The rate for the room was taken by the Wm. J. Lawrence party.

Hopp & Co. are offering special bargains in parlor chairs, extension tables and other furniture this week.

A notice has been issued by President Hale to the planters, asking them to file their applications for labor.

The Ewa stockholders will meet next Saturday to discuss the advisability of dividing the shares into \$20 each.

R. C. Moore, chemist of the Kohala Sugar Company, has accepted the position of food inspector for Honolulu.

The Boards of Registration on the other islands are holding sessions, but as yet not many have registered.

Professor J. T. Crawley, manager of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Co., leaves by the *Kihau* today on a business trip to Hawaii.

B. H. Wright has succeeded Jas. H. Love at the Custom House. The latter has resigned to go into business for himself.

Many people called on President Hale yesterday to extend congratulations on his birthday, which occurred the day before.

The harness horse *Loupe*, one of the speediest animals ever brought to the islands, is now in training at the Kapolei park track.

Hilo has a new paper called "A Voz Publica." "The Public Voice." It is devoted to the interests of the Portuguese colony on Hawaii.

Preliminary work has commenced on the new plant of the Honolulu Iron Works at Kakaako. One large building has already been erected.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Stacker and children leave today for their Hilo home. They gave a farewell reception last evening to a number of friends.

Last night was perfect in its beauty. A large crowd of people took advantage of the lovely night and attended the band concert at Emma Square.

W. W. Hall will go East next month on a business trip. While away he will purchase material to be used in the construction of the proposed Hall Block.

The educational classes of the Y. M. C. A. are planning the organization of a vacation club until the next classes open. The object of the club will be mutual amusement and improvement.

Capt. William G. Bennett, of the *Lahua*, and Miss Florence Sharpe were married Saturday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, on Thurston avenue, Rev. John Osborne officiating.

Chas. Schermerhorn, who joined the First California regiment when it passed through here, and went to Manila on the first expedition, has received his discharge on account of physical disability.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., April 24, 1890.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital Paid.	Par.	Bid.	Ask.
AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO.	1,000,000	100	100	105
AMERICAN SUGAR CO.	2,000,000	100	100	105
AMERICAN TRADING CO.	1,000,000	100	100	105
AMERICAN WHOLESALE CO.	1,000,000	100	100	105
AMERICAN WHOLESALE CO.	1,000,000	100	100	105
AMERICAN WHOLESALE CO.	1,000,000	100	100	105
AMERICAN WHOLESALE CO.	1,000,000	100	100	105
AMERICAN WHOLESALE CO.	1,000,000	100	100	105
AMERICAN WHOLESALE CO.	1,000,000	100	100	105
AMERICAN WHOLESALE CO.	1,000,000	100	100	105

Session Sales—Ten Kihel, \$13; 40 Kihel, \$12.50.
Outside Sales Reported—Ten Wala-lua, assessable, \$112.50; 100 O. R. & L. Co., \$140; 15 Maunaloa, \$15; 25 Wala-lua, paid up, \$182.50; 15 Oahu, \$280.
Quotation Changes—Twenty-eight.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in SILVER, NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1890—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon, touching at Laha-na, Maiala Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Hilo on Wednesday evening.

Returning, will sail from Hilo every Friday at 6 o'clock p. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Makena, Maiala Bay and Laha-na, arriving at Honolulu Saturday night.

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamao and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday morning.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once a month.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers without notice and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, or delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Sup't.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family

Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

RUBBER

STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

RIO DE JANEIRO APRIL 27
COPTIC MAY 6
AMERICAN MARU MAY 13
CITY OF PEKING MAY 23
GAELIC MAY 31
HONGKONG MARU JUNE 8
CHINA JUNE 16
DORIC JUNE 24
NIPPON MARU JULY 4
RIO DE JANEIRO JULY 13
COPTIC JULY 21

CITY OF PEKING APRIL 29
GAELIC MAY 6
HONGKONG MARU MAY 16
CHINA MAY 23
DORIC JUNE 2
NIPPON MARU JUNE 10
RIO DE JANEIRO JUNE 18
COPTIC JUNE 27
AMERICAN MARU JULY 4
CITY OF PEKING JULY 14
GAELIC JULY 22

For general information apply to
H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents

THE BIG ISLAND

Progress of the Olaa and Puna Plantations.

ENTERPRISES WELL UNDER WAY

Acquiring Land—Testing Cane and Soil—Active Work on the New Railway.

OLAA PLANTATION.

Alfred Carter left for Honolulu by last night's Kinau, after about two weeks spent in Olaa and Puna. Mr. Carter will return by the Wednesday boat, at which time he will probably bring with him the Hilo share of the Olaa plantation stock, amounting to about \$350,000, which has already been oversubscribed.

Up to the present time there are no new developments of importance with reference to the proposed plantation, with one exception, which is, indeed, of great importance and significance. This is the result attained in the analysis of Lahaina cane, grown at the Zimmerman place near Mountain View, at a height of fully 1,500 feet. This cane was analysed by Mr. Hartman, the chemist at Papakou, and gives results which are quite unexpected, the quantity and quality of saccharine matter being exceptional and superior to that exhibited by the same variety of cane on the low land plantations of this district. The age of the cane was eighteen months. This result is a complete surprise to the promoters, as it will doubtless be to sugar men in general, it being the original supposition that highland varieties would necessarily be cultivated on all the lands above 1,200 feet. If such results can be attained with Lahaina cane at 1,500 feet, one can but wonder what will be the product of highland canes at 2,500 and 3,000 feet.

"The variation in temperature," says Mr. Carter, "is slight compared with that of the Kau side, and the lower temperatures of the uplands are more than compensated by the superior richness of the soil." This being the case, we may expect that the Olaa plantation throughout its whole area will give crop results unparalleled in the history of sugar cultivation in Hawaii.

PUNA PLANTATION.

H. R. Ryerhoff returned on Wednesday from a visit of several days to the Puna district with Mr. A. F. Carter, arranging further details with reference to the proposed sugar plantation. Advice received from Mr. Campbell of Honolulu indicates that the proposition will undoubtedly be floated. About twenty miles of railway will be required for the carrying business of the plantation, but as the country is well adapted for railway building, this will not entail so large an expense as would ordinarily be the case. The water supply of the plantation will be from the "Green Lake," near the Lyman homestead.

MORE CANE LAND.

The Tribune has every reason to believe that the negotiations for the Wakefield tract on Kona, covering an area of nearly 2,000 acres have come to a successful issue. The price paid for this tract, as well as for the section covered by the Loebenstein option, the two of which were pooled into one proposition, is in the six figures.

The people who will take over these lands are the same as those now promoting Olaa. The course to be adopted is, however, not yet settled; some are in favor of consolidating the whole area, lowland and upland, into one gigantic plantation, with a single mill; others believe a division into two corporations of more moderate size to be more advantageous both for capitalization and development.

HILO RAILWAY.

Charles H. Kluegel, chief engineer of the Oahu Railway & Land Co., arrived by the last Kinau to take charge of the survey and construction of the railway on Hawaii. Mr. Kluegel has been ten years in Hawaii, where he arrived to survey the line for the Oahu railway, and has since been employed as engineer in most of the road and plantation projects promoted by Mr. Dillingham and his associates. Mr. Kluegel has not previously been to this island and will require some time to make himself familiar with topographical conditions.

The road through the Olaa district will probably be constructed first, and work will commence in the near future. Rails have already been ordered. The line through North Hilo and Hamakua will follow more or less closely the Government road, though it will have to touch the various mills along the coast. Mr. Kluegel will make his headquarters here and will be most of the time in this vicinity until the roads are completed.

Engineer Chas. H. Kluegel went to Puna yesterday in company with H. R. Ryerhoff to go over the route of the proposed railway for the Puna plantation.

NEW LAND FOR SETTLERS.

E. D. Baldwin and W. A. Hardy have spent a portion of the week in the new Olaa section appraising the lands soon to be put on the market by the Government. The conclusions at which they have arrived are not given out by publication, as they must be first submitted to the land commission.

ers and are subject to alterations by them.

The lands are found by the appraisers to be very fertile, richer in fact, it is believed than those of the older district, though the lower portion is quite rocky. Mr. Baldwin says that the work of road construction is progressing rapidly, and that another three miles will soon be given out for contract. It is suggested that the money appropriated for cross roads, a portion of it at any rate, should be applied to the new main road, as the general absorption of the old lands by the sugar planting interests renders a number of these cross roads unnecessary.

(All of the above, showing the progress of important material development on the island of Hawaii, is from the Hilo Tribune of Saturday last, the 22nd inst.)

To the above it may be added that the Olaa Company is already taking up coffee trees and planting cane. A considerable force of men is engaged.

Ship Open to Inspection.

The ship *Eskine M. Phelps* docks at Sorenson's wharf today to discharge ballast. This fine specimen of American ship building, the first steel ship built of American material, will be open for inspection by the public this week.

ALL BETS OFF.

This is the Chief Feature of a Match Horse Race.

The horse race Saturday between Violin and Directress resulted in all bets being declared off. The stands were crowded and one might have thought that it was a gala day instead of being a single race.

The horses started at 3 o'clock sharp. Jack Gibson was behind Directress, while Jim Quinn held the ribbons over Violin. The first heat went to Directress by a good margin in 2:24. When the second heat started the spectators saw Quinn pull up and start to turn around. But when he saw Directress still going he started after her although a quarter of a mile behind. Of course Directress trotted over the line an easy winner.

It afterwards developed that when the second heat was started Jim Quinn heard the bell but not the word. Thinking it was meant for the recall he stopped and turned around. As Directress kept up the going there was soon a wide distance between them. For this reason all bets were declared off.

BERT AND BRIDE.

The Town Interest—Trying for a Corner.

The marriage of R. C. A. Peterson and Miss White was the choice morsel of gossip and will be a subject of gossip and others for some time. The boys around town and many young ladies of the city were heartily "with" Bert. They said that as usual he had been successful against opposition and predicted confidently that the match would prove to be a good one.

Mama White and the old lover had not had their say up to the time the steamer left Honolulu Saturday morning. There must have been quite a scene.

Mr. Peterson did not want the story to get aboard the ship and to head it off tried to buy up the sale edition of Saturday morning's *Advertiser*. Bert was a Klondike for the newsboys for a couple of hours.

It is expected that the young broker will return with his handsome bride.

BRITISH APPROVAL.

London Journals on the Proclamation to the Filipinos.

LONDON, April 7.—The *Spectator*, expressing its sincere satisfaction at the tone of the proclamation issued by the Schurman Commission to the Filipinos, congratulates the American State Department on "its fortune in having at its head such a man as Mr. Hay, a really great public servant, and one who knows what statesmanship means."

Proceeding to discuss the proclamation, it says: "The whole proclamation shows that the proposed government will be on the lines Great Britain has adopted in India and Egypt for the good of the inhabitants and the true interests of the colonies, not merely an exploitation of the colonies to further the selfish interests of the United States."

The *Spectator* urges America to appoint a moderate number of whites to administer the islands, but to give them all the important posts, with large salaries, adopting Baron Cromer's principle in Egypt, so as to have "American heads and Filipino hands."

MARINES FOR MANILA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Fifty marines will leave the League Island Navy Yard tomorrow en route to Manila. They will be joined by 200 more in New York and proceed to San Francisco. From there they will sail for the Philippines to join the garrison now forming in Cavite. This is the first installment of 1,000 men to be sent.

AN ISLAND MAN

D. K. Brown Writes of the Fighting at Iloilo.

HOW THE BATTLE OPENED

A Small Force Charges on a Large One—A Description of the Outpost Duty.

Harry Swinton in receipt of the following from his nephew, D. K. Brown, a Hawaiian boy now with the United States forces in Manila. Brown was a member of Co. A, N. G. H., here and an employee of the postoffice.

JARO, March 12, 1899.

Dear Uncle Harry—

Having written already about our trip on the Arizona from Honolulu to Cavite, I will now endeavor to give you a description of the fight at Iloilo, in which I had the privilege of taking part.

On February 11th at 8:15 a. m. the U. S. S. Boston commenced the battle by throwing an 8-inch shell at the insurgents' fort across the bay. It was a sight never to be forgotten. The first shell landed squarely in the center of the fort, blowing it to atoms; half an hour after the first shell fell the whole town of Iloilo was in flames.

The insurgents in the mean time had retreated to their stronghold outside the city. There they were strongly entrenched in their trenches (being three miles in length). It is estimated they had 25,000 armed men there who have been fighting the Spaniards for over three years and for that reason are not unfamiliar with warfare.

After the Boston had started the ball we were ordered to land with our 2,500 infantry and try if possible to haze them out of their strong trenches, which we did with a whoop and yell. They must have thought the world was coming to an end, to see only 2,500 men advancing onto their stronghold, yelling and whooping as only Americans can.

Remember they had between 25,000 and 30,000 men in their trenches, and then to see our brave men (only 2,500) marching upon them in skirmish line was something they could not understand. After pouring volley after volley into the trenches, they concluded the next best thing was to run for the hills, which they did in double quick time I can assure you, leaving their dead behind them.

To judge by the way they were piled upon one another in the trenches I would say there must be somewhere in the neighborhood of 3,000 or 4,000 dead. On our side two were killed and eight wounded. It was a wonder we were not annihilated for when you consider as we were marching towards them we were in the open, not a shelter of any kind, while they were well sheltered in their trenches. The only thing we could see (once in a while) was their heads as they stood up to fire.

We could hear the balls by the thousands whistling over our heads and sometimes very unpleasantly near our ears. One of the wounded men was just ahead of me; he was struck with a bullet in the arm, and dropped. In the excitement of course we could not stop and while marching on we could hear him saying, "never mind me, go ahead," showing conclusively what stuff the boys in blue are made of. After we were masters of the situation, the same fellow was picked up, taken to the hospital and his arm amputated.

Since then we have taken the town of Jaro, of about 20,000 inhabitants. We are now doing outpost duty, the most dangerous duty a soldier is called upon to perform. Every night when it is so dark that you cannot see your hand before your face the Filipinos make an attack on us. We return the compliment and after some hard fighting we come out victorious every time. Outpost duty means, a sentinel or guard is put out so that he can observe what the enemy is doing; his orders are to stick to his post under all circumstances. Our outposts are 50 yards apart and extend about five miles. There is always one battalion on guard and one in reserve. We have about fifty miles of ground to take care of and only 2,500 men to do it with. We are waiting patiently for reinforcement and hope they will soon come, as things are getting hot around here.

You hear people here say the rebellion will soon end, but it seems to me, it has just commenced. These Filipinos are a determined race. We will have to kill every Man Jack of them before they will give up. I may be wrong, but what little I have seen of them, I am under the impression it will be a year or more before the end will be in sight.

Well, Uncle, I must say, this being in an engagement is no fun, more as

poorly when one expects every minute to be numbered with the slain.

I have heard men who had never been to war before say they never had any fear at the start of an engagement. Well, I will say right here they lie, and they know it, for any one who first enters an engagement has more or less fear, and don't forget it. It is only when they are fairly into it the feeling of fear wears off. When you hear the rattle of muskets, the whistling of bullets past your ears, and you begin to sniff the smell of powder, that fear vanishes. In fact you have not the time to think of fear. The only thing you are thinking about then, is to see how many of the enemy you can knock over. It is then you know no fear for the excitement drives all that away.

Well, so far I have come out without a scratch. God only knows whether I will have such luck to the end.

I remain, your nephew,

D. K. BROWN.

After They'd Said Good-bye.

(A poem by a Longfellow and a Short-fellow to a Mediumfellow.)

Under a spreading royal palm
Two sorry girls did lie;
The day was summer and warm and calm,
After they'd said good-bye.

One was dark, the other fair—
'Twas she who most did sigh—
With weary eyes and rumpled hair,
After they'd said good-bye.

There they lay in the tropic sun;
A zephyr passed them by;
They didn't think it any fun—
After they'd said good-bye.

There they lay from nine till noon,
Nor did a thing but cry,
They thought farewell had come too soon,
After they'd said good-bye.

And resting there beside the spring
A' wishing "he" were nigh,
They heard the lunch bell faintly ring
And thereupon did fly.

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED.

In 1888 my wife went East and was attacked with rheumatism. She received no relief until she tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Since that time we have never been without it. We find it gives instant relief in cases of burns and scalds and is never failing for all rheumatic and neuralgic pains. —D. C. Brant, Santa Ynez, Cal. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. I., and all Druggists and Dealers.



Just Received By the
Pacific Hardware Co
LIMITED.

Also, Full Lines of
**Leather,
Horse and
Mule Collars,
Castile Soap,
Rubber Hose,
Rat Traps.**

A Car-load of
Garland Stoves,

FROM THE
MICHIGAN STOVE CO.

—A FEW MORE—
Secretary Disc Plows.

Pacific Hardware Co.
—LIMITED—

Fort and Merchant Streets,
King and Bethel Streets.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market prices. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.
TELEPHONE 121.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs,
Colds,
Asthma,
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly, in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant, Esq., was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, June 14, 1904.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN of EVERY KIND, soothes the stomach, relieves the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
36 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

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Hawaiian Scenes and Subjects

In the matter of Colored Photos we yield the palm to none. A collection of a dozen or more of these neatly mounted and done up in a native made Lahuala folder, could not be excelled as a gift.

Should we chance not to have some desirable view we would engage to make it and be thankful for the suggestion.

See our display of Island Views in our Show Case at the Post Office.

KING BROS.
110 HOTEL ST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established agents of 45 years. In boxes of 40, each of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

TIMELY TOPICS

April 12th, 1899.

The cool weather we are having now won't last long, all probabilities are that after this cold snap is over we may have hotter weather than ever we had before. If this is the case, we would advise you to secure some means of keeping your butter and vegetables fresh, and at the same time making your ice bill a small item of expense. If you are open for suggestions let us mention a few things about our

Alaska Refrigerators.

We can honestly say it is the best constructed refrigerator ever put on the market. It will keep provisions longer and use less ice than any other made.

The inner frame is made from perfectly odorless wood, and is lined with zinc, polished as bright as a mirror, presenting a very clean and attractive appearance.

They are also supplied with Patent Syphon and solid metal shelves. Our space will not permit us to say anything more in regard to this article, so we would like you to call and inspect them yourself. We have them in all sizes and are from \$15 to \$500. If you get more ice than your refrigerator will hold we would advise you to get one of ours

Ice Chests.

We also have them in all sizes, from \$8.50 to \$25.00.

We have just received some very pretty

Water Coolers.

These coolers have wrought iron lining, with pure agate enamel, preserving the water and freeing it from metallic oxide, which is impossible to avoid with ordinary lining. Sizes are 2, 3 and 6 gallons, and range in prices according.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.
307 FORT ST.

Drink PURE WATER.

If the advice given in those three words is heeded, good health will follow. City water is not good for many reasons, principally, because it is contaminated with vegetable and putrid matter of all descriptions. A simple analysis shows this to be a fact.

EXERCISE

Our doctors are busy treating patients who are suffering from complaints, more especially malarial disorders, which will be materially benefited if they drink a water that is pure and possesses curative features, as does Bartlett Spring Water.

DUE

Ask your family physician about the water, and if he is honest he will endorse its use.

All who have drank the water speak in the highest of terms for it. This climate demands the use of such a water and you cannot afford to be without it.

VIGILANCE.

We will serve free of charge a glass of this wonderful natural Spring water at our Soda Counter to all who care to come and test its virtues. We deliver the water to your home in cans lots at \$6.50 for 50 pints, \$9.50 for 50 quarts.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO
SOLE AGENTS.

GROUP OF THREE

A Good Digest of an Official Paper on Samoa.

THE POINTS OF IMPORTANCE

Location and Size - Commerce - Products and Population - Government.

(New York Maritime Register.)

The people, productions and commercial and strategic importance of the Samoan Islands are discussed in the current number of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The islands are located about 2,000 miles south and 300 miles west of the Hawaiian Islands and 14 degrees south of the equator. They lie in an almost direct line between San Francisco and Australia and slightly south of the direct steamship line connecting the Philippines with the proposed Panama or Nicaraguan interoceanic canals. Their special importance, therefore, lies more in their position as coaling and repair stations on these great highways of commerce rather than in their direct commercial value, their population being small and their imports and exports of comparatively little importance.

The group consists of 10 inhabited and 2 uninhabited islands, with an area of 1,700 square miles and an aggregate population, according to the latest estimates, of 36,000 people, of which something over 200 are British subjects, 125 Germans, 25 Americans, 75 French, and 25 of other nationalities while the remainder are natives, of the Polynesian race. The bulk of the population is located in the three islands of Upolu, Savaii, and Tutuila; the number in Upolu being 16,000, in Savaii 12,500, and in Tutuila 3,700. The islands are of volcanic origin, but fertile, producing coconuts, cotton, sugar and coffee; the most important however, being coconuts, from which the "copra" of commerce is obtained by drying, the kernel of the coconut, the "copra," which is exported to Europe and the United States, being used in the manufacture of coconut oil. The exportation of copra from the islands in 1889 amounted to 12,565,969 pounds, valued at \$231,372. A considerable proportion of this was exported to the United States; a larger proportion, however, to Germany, whose citizens control its commerce through a trading company which has long been established there. The coconut and copra production, however, varies greatly from year to year, owing to the fact that many of the coconut trees have been destroyed in the recent wars between native factions, a single individual being able, by cutting out the crown of the tree, to permanently destroy in two minutes the fruit-bearing qualities of trees which require several years for their growth.

The government of the Samoan Islands has been from time immemorial under the two royal houses of Malletoa and Tupea, except on the island of Tutuila, which was governed by native chiefs. In 1873, at the suggestion of foreign residents, a house of nobles and a house of representatives were established, with Malletoa Laupapa, and the chief of the royal house of Tupea as joint kings. Subsequently Malletoa became sole king. In 1887 he was deposed by the German Government upon the claim of unjust treatment of German subjects, who formed the bulk of the foreign population on the island, and was deposed first to German New Guinea and then to the Cameroons, in Africa, and finally in 1888 to Hamburg, Tamassee, a native chief, being meantime proclaimed by the Germans as king, though against the protest of the British and American consuls at Samoa. Mataafa, a near relative of Malletoa, made war upon Tamassee and succeeded to the kingship.

In 1889 a conference between the representatives of the American, British and German Governments was held at Berlin, at which a treaty was signed by the three powers guaranteeing the neutrality of the islands, in which the citizens of the three signatory powers would have equal rights of residence, trade, and personal protection. They agreed to recognize the independence of the Samoan Government and the free rights of the natives to elect their chief or king and choose a form of government according to their own laws and customs. A supreme court was established, consisting of judges, who are styled the chief justice of Samoa, and who is at present W. L. Chambers, an American, formerly a resident of the State of Alabama. To his court are referred: First, all civil suits concerning real

property situated in Samoa; second, all civil suits between natives and foreigners or between foreigners of different nationalities; third, all crimes committed by natives against foreigners or committed by such foreigners as are not subject to any consular jurisdiction. The future alienation of lands was prohibited, with certain specified exemptions. The capital was located at Apia, the chief town of the group of islands, and a local administration provided for the municipal district of Apia. A commission was appointed to investigate titles to lands alleged to have been purchased from the natives, and this in 1894 completed its labors, confirming about 75,000 acres of lands to Germans, 36,000 to British, and 21,000 to Americans, though much of this land has since changed hands. Malletoa, who had been deposed, was restored as King in November, 1889, and continued as such until his death, which occurred August 22, 1898 when the consuls of the three powers, with the chief justice as resident, took charge of the administration pending the election of a successor. It is out of the election and recognition of this successor to King Malletoa, deceased, that the recent disagreements between the representatives of the three governments maintaining the joint protectorate over the islands have occurred.

Special interest attaches to these islands from the standpoint of the United States by reason of the fact that the harbor of Pago Pago, in the island of Tutuila, the southernmost of the group, was ceded to the United States for a naval and coaling station first in 1872, and afterwards confirmed by a treaty signed at Washington January 17, 1878, and ratifications exchanged on February 13 of the same year, by which the United States was given the right to establish at that harbor a station for coaling, naval supplies, freedom of trade, commercial treatment as a favored nation, and extra territorial consular jurisdiction. This harbor was occupied by the United States in 1898, presumably with the purpose of utilizing its advantages as a coaling and supply station. Tutuila, the island upon whose coast the harbor is located, has a population of 3,700 and an area of 54 square miles, while Upolu has an area of 340 square miles and Savaii 659 square miles.

The imports during the fiscal year 1895 amounted to \$418,840, of which \$69,624 came from the United States, \$64,504 from Germany, \$1,548 from Great Britain, \$153,708 from New South Wales, and \$110,605 from New Zealand. In 1896 the imports were \$304,159, of which \$17,552 came from the United States, \$49,892 from Germany, \$177,857 from the Australasian colonies, \$7,044 from Great Britain and \$21,904 from other countries.

The exports in 1895 were \$256,758 in value, of which \$33,050 went to the United States, being exclusively copra, \$167,950 to Europe, of which \$165,500 was copra, and \$2,174 cotton. The 1896 exports were \$263,047, of which \$231,372 was copra.

A Stray Item of News

Culled From an Exchange in Lockport.

He is a good, honest, hardworking, skilled mechanic. Whether plumbing a house without the eye of the architect watching him, setting valves in played out taps or fitting new ones in position, Mr. T. W. Mulligan, plumber, of No. 8 Opera House, Lockport, N. Y., finishes his work in a masterly manner, and the reader must acknowledge this is rare amongst the plumbing fraternity. Our representative found him bending over the lead pipe of a sink trap. Often as he straightened up and pressed his hands into the small of his back he ominously shook his head, for his back ached and he suffered like nearly every plumber in our Republic. Our representative quietly remarked, "Why don't you use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills?" "Well," replied Mr. Mulligan, "I have noticed a score of advertisements about this remedy in our local papers, but I thought they were like every other specific which I had tried." "Try them and see," our representative suggested. "If they do not do you any good, they won't do you any harm." Some three weeks afterwards a second visit was made to Mr. Mulligan, when the following particulars were given by him for publication:

"About a year ago my back began troubling me. It was very lame and I had aching across my kidneys. There was a steady grinding pain all the time when I was on my feet. If I was bending or stooping it hurt me when I attempted to regain an upright position. I used to be very stiff in the morning. Reading about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I procured a box at a drug store. They promptly and positively cured me. My mother had also suffered from a fall which injured her hip and caused backache. I had her try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and she was quickly relieved. They also helped her rheumatism. We can conscientiously recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for any trouble of the kidneys or bladder."

These pills may be had of dealers generally or will be mailed by the Holister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, on receipt of price, 50c per box (or six boxes for \$2.50).

THE CHALLENGER

Shamrock Will Contend for America Cup.

Work Well Advanced—Guarded By Detectives—Similar to the Defender—Lipton Confident.

BOSTON, April 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from Gourock, Scotland, says:

The work on the Shamrock has advanced far enough to need the services of detectives, who are now the subject of ridicule for their recent action, as witness the taking into custody of some actors, supposed to be dimension-seekers. The challenger will have a steel boom 23½ inches in the slings and 115 feet long. A steel mast is also made, and this will be tested on the Clyde in the preliminary trials when good tests will be made. It may be used in the races, though in case it proves too rigid, will not give and seems liable to pull out the chain plates, the wooden mast will be used. The challenger will have a very large sail plan, quite 13,000 square feet in working sails, with nearly 85 feet from deck to hounds.

Fife's Patrie carpenters are now at Chiswick making the hollow spars. The carpenters have been working our weeks on the extra club poles, extra gaff and extra spinnaker poles. There will be a duplicate full set of steel spars also made. Sir Thomas Lipton has told the workmen, in case of information leaks out, that he will make them substantial presents. The Shamrock is building in a corrugated iron shed, and for the last week has been guarded by detectives both day and night.

The challenger will not be far off in its dimensions from the new Defender and this is shown by the few tons difference in the lead ballast which is in their respective keels. Two suits of sails are already made and these will be tried out on this side.

The steam yacht Erin, which is to convey the Shamrock will take along a large number of sailmakers and carpenters.

Sir Thomas Lipton intends making a big affair of the cup races, for, besides the friends who will accompany him from this side, hundreds of invitations will be sent out to American friends, who will be his guests on board one of the large New York pleasure steamers.

While in Scotland last year Sir Thomas extended a number of invitations to friends to be present at the anchoring. These have been recalled. The challenger will be launched about the middle of May, and, if report is true, she will be blanketed like a Derby winner from keel to deck when she slides down the ways.

Sir Thomas Lipton is very confident of winning. In fact, the rumor here is that the big yacht which Watson is designing for C. D. Ross is to be built at once, so as to be ready for an early American challenger.

IN JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 11.—The Legislative Council resumed its sessions today. The Governor, Sir Augustus Hemmingway, read a statement making absolute and unconditional surrender, withdrawing the additional officials and members, restoring the constitutional status quo ante bellum, and appealing to the representatives to accept the right hand of fellowship and to allow by-gones to be by-gones, announcing that he relied on their patriotism to aid him in solving the difficulties.

Thereupon the representatives withdrew the vote of censure on the government passed on Friday last and voted \$500,000 to meet the immediate liabilities, pending a re-arrangement of the finances of the island.

IN HONOR OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

NORTHFIELD (Vt.)—The trustees of Norwich University have decided to begin the foundations for Dewey Hall on May 1st, the anniversary of the battle of Manila bay. This testimonial to the Admiral has received his explicit approval.

WHO ARE THE WISE?

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. I. and all Druggists and Dealers.

RED ROUGH HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Produce Soft White Hands," post free.

ITCHING HUMOURS Instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 525 Market St., San Francisco, Cal. FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

SOLE AGENTS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent medicinal condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Harness Snaps, Plumbers' Torches, Tinned Rivets, Spiral Packing, Mal. Iron Oil, Screw Plates, Soft Tash Leather, Mouse Traps, Steel Squares, Bicycle Saddles, Handle Bars and Pedals, Wire Horse, Scrub, Dog, Stove and Sink Brushes; Seine Twine, Telephone Cords, Steel Tapes, Cup Hooks, Spring Balances, Bird Cages, Stanley Planes, Belting, Churns.

WHAT ABOUT ALL THESE ITEMS?

Well, they have just arrived per "Austaria" from New York and as they are items we have calls for every day we supposed you wanted to know that we now had a good stock of all these things.

We also had 55 Bicycles on the Australia, Columbias and Ramblers, 12 Chainless and the rest Chain Wheels. Those who ride them say they are the best wheel made on earth. We are too modest to say so, but we think so just the same.

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.

WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea

River and Land Transport,

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.....6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies.....101,850,000

Total reichsmarks.....107,850,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.....8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance companies.....35,000,000

Total reichsmarks.....43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1887, £113,558,000.

1-Authorized Capital-£3,000,000 £ 8

2-Subscribed ".....2,750,000

3-Paid up Capital.....687,500 0

4-Fire Fund.....2,500,000 7 6

5-Life and Annuity Funds.....10,127,070 1 0

£13,558,000 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch.....1,561,977 8 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches.....1,376,611 1 0

£2,938,588 9 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke,

LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Eino Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

A GOOD ACCOUNT BY AUTHORITY.

just tomorrow morning.
